For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

Nippon Times

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2 FOE CRUISERS BLASTED BY OUR NAVAL AIR UNITS IN MAKIN ISLE WATERS

Transport Set Ablaze and Convoy Attacked in Island Anchorage

ENEMY THRASHED

Severe Attack Carried Out at Dusk as Enemy Was Landing Men and Materials

On the heels of the Second and Third Aerial Battles off the Gilbert Islands, Imperial Naval Air Units again blasted the enemy on November 28 when they attacked a convoy anchoring in a lagoon of Makin Island and sank one large-sized cruiser instantaneously and heavily damaged and set ablaze one large-sized cruiser and one transport, Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"Imperial Naval Air Units attacked an enemy convoy anchoring in the lagoon of Makin Island on the evening of November 28 and obtained the following war results:

"Sunk:

One large-sized cruiser (instantaneously)

"Damaged:

One large-sized cruiser (heavily damaged and set ablaze)

One transport (heavily damaged and set ablaze)

"The Japanese side sustained no damage."

Enemy Drive Crushed

The enemy, which has already suffered enormous losses including the sinking and damaging of nine aircraft carriers in the first to third air battles off the Gilbert Islands, is apparently continuing to move out persistently. And it can of course be expected that a considerable enemy surface force exists in those waters. Suffering tremendous attrition, the enemy is working frantically to gain the objective of landing on the Gilbert Islands. The Japanese attacks, too are continuing without a letup and it can be seen that fighting in the Central Pacific is growing in intensity. Judging from foreign reports the Japanese Defense Forces at Makin and Tarawa seem to be giving all they have in attacking the enemy and dealing it heavy losses.

The Sunday action of the Navy airmen was a torpedo attack carried out at dusk against the enemy transports anchored within the lagoon of Makin. The enemy ships were torpedoed while they were landing men and materials and the results announced in the communique gained.

The attack was carried out with the Japanese planes successfully piercing the thick screen of anti-aircraft fire. The planes directed their attention first to the group of enemy cruisers of which one was sunk instantly and another was enveloped in flames, following by a transport which was heavily damaged and set ablaze. Having attained their objective the planes disengaged themselves and all returned safely.

Composite Results Given

Composite war results scored by the Imperial Navy Air Units and submarines in the waters of the Gilbert Islands during the period from November 19 up to 28 follow:

1. Loss dealt to the enemy:

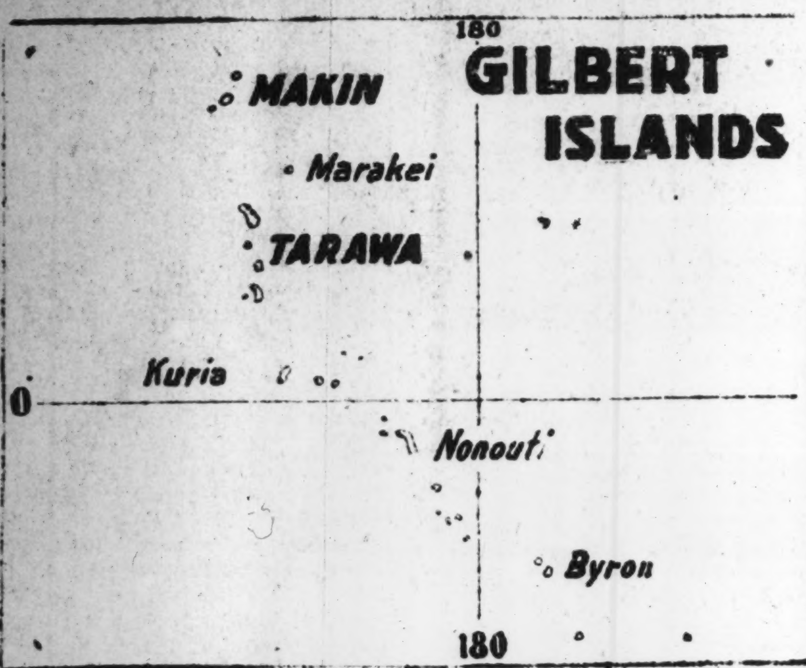
Instantaneously sunk	
Aircraft carriers	3
Cruiser	1
Destroyer	1
Sunk	
Aircraft carriers	2
Cruisers	2
Damaged	
Aircraft carriers	4
Battleship (or cruiser)	1
Cruiser	1
Cruiser (or battleship)	1
Transports	2
Total of all	18
Planes shot down (of which 25 are uncertain)	125

2. Our loss

21 planes have either self-blasted or not yet returned.

Sasakawa Leaves Tokyo

Ryoichi Sasakawa, president of the National Spirit Preservation League, left Tokyo Tuesday on his visit to Shanghai. He was accompanied by two private secretaries.



Nippon Army Planes Raid Enemy Airfield at Fenni

3 Planes Destroyed on the Ground; Our Fighters Down 2 Hostile Craft East of Chittagong; Foe's Positions Near Finschhafen Hit

Domei

RANGOON, November 30.—Japanese Army Air Units at 11:30 a.m. on November 28 in a fighter-bomber formation surprise-raided the Fenni airfield in the eastern part of India and struck terror into the enemy. They set ablaze one plane on the ground and heavily damaged two others. East of Chittagong the Japanese Fighter Unit engaged in an aerial combat nine enemy P-51 planes and shot down two of them. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Rangoon Raid Foiled

Domei

RANGOON, November 30.—Nine British twin-motored bombers attacked Rangoon between 10:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. on November 25. Japanese anti-aircraft batteries repulsed them after damaging two of them. The damage on the ground was negligible.

New Guinea Positions Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, November 30.—A formation of Japanese Army fighters and bombers attacked on November 26 enemy positions near Finschhafen in New Guinea. The bombers dealt heavy damage to the artillery positions west of Arhnt Cape and south of Heltzbach causing fires in three enemy positions. The fighters engaged more than 20 enemy planes over these enemy positions and also on their way back and shot down two P-40 planes. Three Japanese planes either self-blasted or have not yet returned.

Eastern Bengal Bombed

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—Japanese Air Units on the morning of November 28 bombed the anti-Axis positions in the eastern district of Bengal Province, according to a report from New Delhi.

INDEPENDENCE EXHIBITS ARE OPENED IN MANILA

Domei

MANILA, November 30.—In connection with the nationwide celebration of the National Heroes Day, two independence exhibits depicting the struggle of the Philippines from slavery to liberty were opened this morning at the Legislative Building and the Cultural Hall.

The exhibit in the Legislative Building is sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare, which will last until December 30, emphasizes the deeds of Filipino heroes, thus pointing to the awakening race consciousness and nationalistic sentiment. The exhibit covers the period from 1521 to the present, including the tragic struggle with Spain and the United States.

At the Cultural Hall in the Escolta, works of school children of Greater East Asia are displayed with the central theme, "Birth of the Republic of Philippines." The Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare is also sponsoring this exhibit.

Two American Ships Torpedoed and Sunk Near Panama Canal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 29.—The United States navy commander in the Balboa area of the Panama Canal today made the following announcement: "One freighter of the Liberty type and one oil tanker were recently torpedoed by a submarine in the neighboring waters of Panama and were sunk. Their crews of 28 in all were missing."

U.S. PLAN OF HIDING DEFEATS IS FAILURE

Causing Optimism, Talks of Peace in America; Hull Issues Warning

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 29.—The United States Administration is now struggling on the horns of the dilemma between its over-anxiety to camouflage the disastrous defeats the American forces are suffering on the field and the necessity to curb irresponsible optimism which, for instance, has generated rumors of peace.

True to their usual practise of admitting their losses piecemeal, the United States naval authorities on November 20 announced the total casualties suffered by the navy's personnel since the outbreak of the war to be only 31,662, according to a dispatch received here from Washington.

The figures published by the same authorities follow:—

Losses Suffered by United States Navy (Navy, Marines and Coast Guards) Since Start of War.

Killed	12,840
Wounded	5,621
Missing	8,943
Others	4,288
Total	31,662

Meanwhile, the exaggerated accounts of successes the Americans obtained in Europe which the Administration has circulated has engendered a feeling of undue optimism at home, and already there is even talk of peace. Thus it is finding it necessary to go out of its way to deny such rumors and to point out the difficulties facing the anti-Axis forces on the various fronts.

According to a report from Washington, another talk of peace is being spread with great tenacy in connection with the movements of the Vatican. Secretary of State Cordell Hull today at a press conference issued a flat denial of any such tendency.

"The peace talk, of course, is utterly ungrounded. You may understand all such rumors in the future to be false. We must be on guard against such rumors because the circulation of them is liable to dampen our will to fight."

HIS MAJESTY ATTENDS ARMY COLLEGE RITES

Imperial Gifts of Swords Granted to Six Honor Graduates; His Majesty Also Visits Army Department of Imperial Headquarters

For a second time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor graced with His presence the graduation exercises at the Army Staff College on Tuesday.

On His way back to the Palace, His Imperial Majesty stopped at the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters and signified acknowledgment of the services rendered by the staff officers at work to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful consummation. The officers thus honored, deeply moved by the august solicitude, renewed their pledge to secure final victory in the face of any adversity.

Clad in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, His Imperial Majesty in a motor-car, attended by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, proceeded to the Army Staff College in Aoyama-Kitamachi, Akasaka-ku, at 9:15 a.m.

The Imperial cortege was greeted by Lieutenant-General Yazuru Iimura, Director of the Army Staff College, and other members of the faculty.

In a chamber reserved for the occasion, His Imperial Majesty gave audience to His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka and other Princes of the Blood and then to high officers and members of the college faculty.

At 9:40 a.m. His Imperial Majesty appeared in the auditorium and was pleased to listen to lectures on strategy delivered by the graduates under the direction of the instructors, Colonels Shigesada Kawagoe, Yoshio Sakai and Hiroshi Ishikawa. At 11:30 a.m. the ceremony of conferring diplomas was observed at which Imperial gifts of swords were granted the honors graduates, Major Yoshiji Kanatomi, Major Sumio Nakajima, Major Fusakichi Fukuda, Major [illegible], Captain Nizo Yamaguchi and Captain [illegible] Ohashi.

After the ceremony, the Imperial retinue took a brief rest in a reserved chamber, and with all the members of the faculty standing at the gate to see them depart left the Army Staff College for the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters in Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku.

Arriving there, His Imperial Majesty was greeted by high officers of the Department who stood in line as the Imperial motor-car drew up to the playing of the Kimigayo by the military band. With Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff leading the way, His Imperial Majesty entered a chamber reserved for the occasion and gave audience to Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood who had preceded Him. At 12:08 p.m. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to listen to Field-Marshal Sugiyama report on matters under his jurisdiction and granted a line-up audience to Colonel Yoshizo Shibata, a member of the General Staff, and other staff officers of the Imperial Headquarters Army Department and of the General Staff. This over, His Imperial Majesty again retired to the reserved chamber.

At 12:20 p.m. His Majesty the Emperor deigned to sit at luncheon in the dining room, ordering to repast with Him, by way of acknowledging their strenuous work in the nation's cause, His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni, His Imperial Highness Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, His Highness Prince Gin Ri, His Highness Prince Gu Ri, Field-Marshal Sugiyama, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Lieutenant-General Yuzuru Iimura, Director of the Army Staff College, Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of Military Aviation, Lieutenant-General Kenkichi Noda, Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education, Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff, and other officers of the general rank and sectional chiefs of the Imperial Headquarters Army Department and instructors at the Army Staff College.

It was 1:15 p.m. when the Imperial cortege left Ichigaya for the Imperial Palace.

Women's Medical College

A women's medical college will be established in Fukushima Prefecture shortly. The construction expenses amounting to $3,000,000 will be donated by prefectural people, according to the Asahi.

High Naval Officers Granted Audience In Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to receive in audience six high naval officers, who recently returned from the front line after establishing brilliant military services, in the ante-chamber of the Imperial Palace at 2:15 p.m. Tuesday. The honored Navy officers were Vice-Admirals Ryozo Fukuda and Sakae Tokunaga, Rear-Admirals Sakan Itagaki, Kanae Uyesaka and Tokuno Okano, and Paymaster Rear-Admiral [illegible] Yamamoto. These flag officers then were granted sake wine in the south waiting room. Except Vice-Admiral Fukuda, the five other officers were each given a set of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest.

U.S. SEEN AS FACING THE GRAVEST CRISIS

Argentine Military Commentator Stresses Heavy Losses Dealt American Fleet

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, November 28.—The United States is now facing the gravest crisis since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, writes "Colonel G," an Argentine military commentator who has become quite well-known under this pen name, in a local paper here dated November 27.

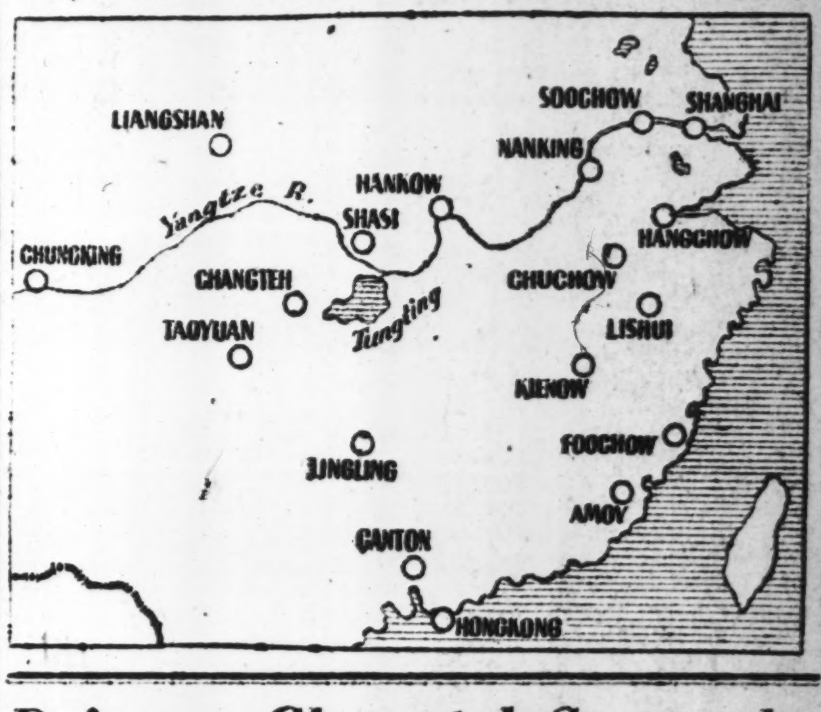
"Since the counter-offensive of the United States was launched the desire of the American navy to turn the various islands of the South Pacific into its base has been steadily strengthened. The main portion of the so-called Pacific offensive of the Americans has been developed in the last three weeks but it has only been attended with heavy sacrifice to its own strength and served merely to increase the impact of the other camp.

"Anti-Axis papers are throwing out smoke-screens to conceal the disastrous results under huge headlines but their efforts have all been frustrated by the cool reports emanating from Japanese sources. The Japanese are announcing the data on the appalling damage sustained by the Americans with the precision of a chronometer. In spite of the camouflage tactics of the United States authorities and false propaganda, President Roosevelt, taken aback by the unexpected seriousness of the situation, has hurriedly summoned his war associates to consider counter-measures.

"Apparently for the purpose of alleviating various unfavorable effects resulting from the severe blows suffered in the Bougainville Island area, the American fleet suddenly changed its strategy and launched an attack upon the Gilbert Islands on November 19. The result was that the American fleet has added anew to its series of defeat.

"Judging from the results of the last three weeks in its vaunted 'Pacific offensive,' the American fleet has lost 20,000 to 25,000 officers and men as well as about 30 important warships. There is scarcely any need for me to point out here that this is one of the most serious blow yet dealt in naval warfare history. Viewed, however, from the standpoint of the anti-Axis forces, the damage will be far greater. It is no exaggeration to say that from the start of the new operation, which they have been dreaming as a 'march to victory,' the anti-Axis forces are facing the gravest crisis throughout the war of the past two years."

JAPANESE UNITS PIERCE EAST AREA OF CHANGTEH IN RELENTLESS ADVANCE



Advancing Rapidly Toward Heart of Walled Town

STREET FIGHT RAGES

Full Occupation of Enemy Stronghold Is Now Only Matter of Time

Domei

ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 30.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces in Central China broke into the eastern corner of the walled town of Changteh at 1 a.m. on November 26 and have advanced as far forward as the Girls' School and the Library. Thus the complete occupation of Changteh is but a matter of time.

The Japanese encirclement of Changteh was completed on the morning of November 25. The enemy's 57th and 63rd Divisions, determined to defend their stronghold, put up fierce resistance from their five-way positions at Lolukow, two kilometers west of Changteh, Changsangchiao, one kilometer east of Changteh, and on the eastern embankment of the creek south of Foohsiangkwan. The fighting around Changsangchiao, in particular, was the fiercest in the current campaign.

Close in on City

Repeating daring assaults on the enemy's pill-boxes built of beton, the X X Unit advanced to the western extremity of Changteh and, by the evening of November 25, had closed in on the city wall. When the Unit neared the enemy position around Changsangchiao, relentless gunfire was unleashed by Japanese Artillery Units. The intense fire that shook the earth from its very foundations blasted the enemy's pill-boxes one after another.

Night came. Changsangchiao and Lolukow had now been reduced and the Japanese came within very short distance of the wall. At 10 p.m., the X X Unit which had come from the north advanced to the outer moat of the walled town. Enemy artillery units kept on firing till late at night. Deafening roars of gunfire filled the air.

The order for a wholesale attack on Changteh came at 12 a.m. the next day, the 26th. Japanese artillery went into action at once. The Japanese infantry gradually advanced and the enemy's resistance became desperate. The fight was vividly reminiscent of the attack on Nanking. The Japanese made repeated charges. Suddenly, another Japanese Unit advancing from the west crossed the Yuan River in improvised rafts in the dark of night and surprise-attacked the enemy's trench-mortar positions southeast of Changteh. The enemy positions were demolished one by one.

At 1 a.m. Japanese vanguards reached the eastern gate. By forming a human ladder, they scaled the wall and dashed into the town. It was only an hour after the general attack began.

At once a powerful enemy unit counter-attacked and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle ensued. The Japanese soldiers made one desperate charge after another. They are now expanding their war results.

From dawn that day, Japanese Wild Eagles kept on showering bombs on Changteh.

In the meantime, the Japanese vanguards that penetrated the eastern gate have advanced as far as the Girls' School and the Library, and the complete occupation of the walled town of Changteh is now a matter of time.

Mop-Up Drive On

Domei

NANKING, November 30.—The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued the following communique at 12 p.m. today:

1. Five armies, about 100,000 strong, under Chungking's direct command, have been completely knocked out in two weeks after the commencement of the operations against Chungking's Sixth War Zone west of Lake Tungting.

2. Since November 26, the Japanese Forces have been attacking Changteh, the enemy's most vital stronghold defended by an enemy force of about one division strong,

(Continued on Page 2)

Drive on Changteh Spurred By Masuda Unit's Heroism

Commander Falls in Terrific Attack on Enemy Front Line Positions and Subordinates Take Up Task to Facilitate Advance

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, November 30.—Before subjecting Changteh to a concentrated assault the Japanese Units had to break through the series of outer defenses thrown out over a vast area surrounding that stronghold. Outstanding in the operations fought against them, were the actions of the Masuda Unit of the X X Artillery Force which cooperated with the X X Unit in cleaning up the way to the Chiang stronghold.

The X X Unit advancing toward Changteh, on November 22 launched a terrific attack on the enemy front line positions in the hilly area of Lassuling, while at the same time tightening its ring of encirclement against the enemy fighting from entrenched positions. The crack forces of the Masuda Unit of the X X Artillery Force cooperating in this action built a position on a height one kilometer west of Lassuling in the midst of raining enemy bullets. And with an order from Lieutenant Toyonaka Masuda began a furious bombardment of the enemy.

They first blew up an enemy pillbox several hundred meters in front of them, then silenced the enemy which was holding back the advance of the infantry and next smashed the pillbox on a hill in front of them to the left. Meanwhile, the infantry units closed in on the enemy. What was in the way was a pillbox 500 meters ahead. Unit Commander Masuda decided upon that as the next objective and the Unit's fire was concentrated on it.

At that instant, Lieutenant Masuda, who had been standing on the dead grass and giving out fiery commands, was knocked off his feet. An enemy bullet coming from the flank had gone through his head. But the Unit Commander shouted, "Sergeant Yamaguchi! Hold firm control over your subordinates and keep firing." The wound was heavy. Immediately after giving this order, the Unit Commander calmly shouted three times, "Long live His Majesty the Emperor!" and breathed his last, covering a part of the hill with his blood for the defense of the nation.

The fighting spirit of the men of the Masuda Unit burned fiercer with the death in action of their commander. Probationary Officer Okami took over the command and blew up the pillbox on the flank which had killed Lieutenant Masuda. The infantry units were closing in on the enemy but because of the lay of the land the artillery unit could not make out clearly the objective of the infantry attack. Therefore, Probationary Officer Okami ordered Sergeant Yamaguchi to contact the infantry.

The Sergeant went through the rain of bullets, contacted the infantry unit and was running back toward the artillery position. Fifty meters from the position an enemy shell exploded right under him. The members of the unit held their breath and looked grimly toward the Sergeant. Covered with blood, the Sergeant stood up and from there shouted out his report, "Infantry attacking lone house in pine forest!" His report given, the Sergeant fell down dead.

Seeing this, Lance-Corporal Oka, who was carrying ammunition through the thick hail of bullets, ran up to him yelling, "Sergeant, sergeant!" and lifted up the dead Sergeant. Another flying bullet thudded into Lance-Corporal Oka's hip. With the cry, "Sergeant," as his last the Lance-Corporal too was killed in action. With the blood of fighting men shed in such a manner, the enemy position at Lassuling was taken, and the infantry units continued on their driving advance toward Changteh.

Foe Pill-Boxes Reduced

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 30.—The fierce battle for the reduction of Changteh continues to rage in furious intensity both inside and outside the walls.

The X X Unit which broke through the North Gate on Sunday morning poured into the city after charging into and silencing the stubborn enemy who were resisting desperately from pill-boxes. Weathering the furious fire from the enemy's mountain guns positioned near the west end of Sungmingmiao, the Unit pushed gradually into the city and since Monday morning has been engaged in bitter hand-to-hand fighting near North Main Street and the northern end of Chungshan road.

In coordination with that Unit, the X X Unit which penetrated the East Gate on Friday morning and the X X Unit which broke through the West Gate on Sunday morning, have been beating back the intense enemy counter-attacks and are smashing one after another the enemy's pill-boxes. They are making further gains. Thus the encirclement of Changteh is being tightened from the north, east and west and the complete occupation of the citadel is imminent.

TSAI SEES MATSUMOTO

Exchange Congratulatory Messages Renew Determination

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Tsai Pei called on Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, taking advantage of the third anniversary of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration of November 30, 1940, and exchanged congratulatory messages, renewing the firm determination of the two countries in the prosecution of the common war.

A congratulatory telegram was also exchanged between Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Manchoukuo Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng on the occasion.

JAPANESE CAPTURE OVER 500 VESSELS

73 Transports With Full Loads of Arms and Ammunition Are Seized

Domei

AT X X ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 30.—More than five hundred vessels and 73 transports with full loads of arms and ammunition are among the war trophies captured by the Japanese Forces in the current campaign against Changteh.

On November 22, the X X Unit which was advancing south captured over 500 enemy vessels at Kangkow five kilometers south of Changteh, thereby preventing the enemy from entering that locality through the use of ships.

On the same day, other Units seized 73 enemy transports loaded to capacity with munitions and supplies at a point 12 kilometers south of Fenghsien. These munitions and supplies were enough for two Divisions.

Still another Unit attacking Lungyang captured large quantities of firearms, ammunition and other supplies.

Describes Battle Scene

Domei

CHANGTEH, November 30.—Painting the indigo-dark night a lurid crimson Changteh is going up in flames. In the two days and nights since the start of the battle to reduce the city, the walls, trees and grass have been scarred and cut down by a furious hail of explosives. And the fighting rages with still added intensity.

"The X X Unit will start a general offensive from the X X area," the calm, powerful sounding voice of Unit Commander X X cut through the darkness. The time was midnight on Sunday. A wave of tenseness swept over officers being given the orders as well as the reporters and photographers standing by Changteh, nine miles in circumference, and the outstanding city in the Hunan plain, loomed in the darkness before us.

From the innumerable concrete pill-boxes on this side of the walls flew enemy machine-gun bullets. Then the Japanese Artillery Units let go with a thundering bombardment. An intense artillery battle seemed to have started in the Changsangchiao and Lolukow area. Before our eyes the pill-boxes were blown [illegible]—But the enemy was stubborn. Showing no sign of fatigue from the continuous days of fighting the enemy forces were desperately laying down a barrage of trench mortar and machine-gun fire.

The press and photographer corps was placed before a blind corner of a pill-box but the bullets whizzed passed us so that we could not possibly move. Lieutenant X X, who was by our side, crawled forward to scout saying, "This is worse than the battle of Nanking." We were only X X meters away from the walls. We could see the city which was ablaze. The flames were reflected in the creek nearby, making a wierdly beautiful picture. The roar of gunfire grew worse.

We could see shells bursting in the southern part of Changteh also. The general offensive was raging at its height. A new fire broke out to the right of the center of the city. The sound of gunfire seemed to me to be growing weeker. Lieutenant X X came back. He told us that the Japanese Forces were making gains from the break-throughs in the east and north of the city.

The long, long night was gradually ending; the skies grew slowly white. My ears were ringing from the furious roar of gunfire. From the loopholes in the wall still came a hail of bullets. But look! The Japanese soldiers were moving forward gradually before the enemy. The sound of airplane motors was heard overhead. We hugged the earth thinking they were enemy planes. Somebody shouted, "There're our planes!"

Dipping their wings the huge squadron roared toward the city. One after another they dived and an instant after each dive a terrific explosion drowned out the sound of gunfire. Heavy emotion gripped us. The enemy gunfire abated as the planes hurled their bombs into the walls. The stubborn enemy seemed to have been beaten by the furious and death-defying assaults and finally quit firing.

Finally at 7:20 a.m. a hole was rent in the wall X X meters before us. The Japanese Forces poured into the city through the hole. Bayonets gleamed. A complete occupation was near.

Both sides fought well in the four days and nights since the city was encircled.

Press Party Disbands

A group of newspapermen from various countries of Greater East Asia who attended the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers in Tokyo recently, completed their itinerary at Osaka on Tuesday. Some of them, however, will visit Tokyo once more.

ENEMY LEADERS MAY MEET

Cairo or Alexandria Rumored Site For 3-Power Conference

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—A report from London says that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt have been staying at Cairo for the past few days to meet Premier Josef Stalin, who is rumored to be on his way to Cairo for their conference. Either Cairo or Alexandria is supposed to be selected as the site for the talks. This news about the proposed parley has been censored by British authorities, who used to exercise strict control on any news related to the three Power conference.

Japanese Units Pierce East Area of Changteh

(Continued From Page 1)

The castle gates and walls have been reduced, and mopping-up operations are in progress within the walled town.

3. Japanese Army Air Units, in close cooperation with the land forces, have been obtaining a great war results.

Nippon Units Pour in

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 30.—The battle for Changteh now rages at the height of its fury. Terrific hand-to-hand fighting is going on both outside and inside the walls and with Army planes bombing the city the fighting goes on in bitter intensity.

Since the start of the general offensive at dawn Friday the enemy has sent streams of reinforcements to the sector near the big wharf to the south of the East Gate. Setting up mountain guns, rapid-fire cannons, and machine-guns the enemy forces are resisting stubbornly. A part of the enemy has moved out of the city and has set fire to a village, obstructing the advance of the Japanese follow-up units.

Already at dawn on Friday the Japanese Forces had captured the East and North Gates and since then gradually expanded their hold. By Sunday morning they had seized the West Gate, and with the East, West, and North Gates in their hands are continuing their furious drive for complete occupation.

The position ascertained up till noon, Sunday was as follows:

Near the East Gate: Coordinating with the break-through unit, the fresh X X Unit rushed to the base of the high walls from a point to the north of the East Gate. They tore across the creek flowing outside the gate, broke through the barbed-wire barricades and reached the wall. There they scaled the wall with ladders they had made and after grim hand-to-hand fighting forced a wedge in the middle of the line connecting the North and East Gates.

Near the North Gate: Covered by a heavy bombardment and in coordination with units which had broken in part of the way, follow up units from 5 p.m. on Saturday carried out repeated night attacks, rushing to the base of the wall through a hail of enemy hand grenades and gunfire. Simultaneous with a raiding force and blasting a hole in the wall with a mine at 8:30 a.m. Sunday, the units expanded the break-through point and poured into the city, starting furious hand-to-hand fighting with the stubborn enemy. Further ground is being gained.

Near the West Gate: Since Saturday night the powerful X X Unit has carried out furious night attacks and has seized, one after another, the various factories outside the West Gate and also to the south of it. The Units smashed the stubborn enemy resisting from modern concrete pill-boxes covering the entire area and at 7:20 a.m. Sunday, tore toward the West Gate, occupied it, and streamed into the city.

Two Fighters Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, November 29.—Daily attacking Changteh from the air in coordination with the land units, a huge fighter bomber squadron of the Japanese Army Air Force on Monday at 10:40 a.m. again hit the Chiang stronghold, bombing and dealing devastating damage to the military establishments there and shooting down two enemy fighters.

As the Japanese formation appeared above Changteh they were met by four of five enemy fighters which were patrolling the skies at an altitude of about 4,000 meters. The Japanese fighters immediately attacked these P-40's and P-43's of the American-Chunking air force and quickly sent one hurtling to earth. Meanwhile the Japanese bombers unloaded a hail of high explosives on the military establishments inside the city and dealt tremendous damage, also shot down one P-41, (uncertain), which came to attack them. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Changteh Fall Imminent

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 30.—At the end of four days since the general offensive was started on Friday, Changteh, which kept up a stubborn resistance in face of the repeated, furious assaults of the crack Japanese Forces, is about to fall. The leaders of the Chungking forces have concentrated in Changteh the 29th army corps led by Wang Sang-chu and barbed wire barricades turning it into one big fortress. When the crack Japanese Forces broke through the outer first lines at one blast and closed in on the walls, the enemy troops resisted furiously by hurling hand-grenades from the loopholes in the walls which had been turned into veritable pill-boxes. With the eight-meter high wall as a shield, they are resisting the Japanese advance and in the city they are turning all the larger buildings and houses into pill-boxes. Charging bodily against these pill-boxes, the Japanese Forces are destroying them one after another.

CHUNGKING ADMITS CHANGTEH IS DOOMED

Military Council Says Chiang Stronghold Penetrated by Japanese Forces

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—The penetration of Changteh by the Imperial Forces was admitted by the Chungking Military Council in its communique issued on November 28, according to reports reaching here from the Chiang capital.

The communique follows:

"Japanese attacks on Changteh have intensified since the evening of November 25. Meanwhile, part of the Japanese Forces have already penetrated the city by the western and southern gates and staged fierce hand-to-hand fighting with Chungking troops. Japanese Artillery Units on November 27 inflicted a volley of furious gunfire on our positions in and outside the walled town of Changteh."

Changteh Aid Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 30.—In concert with the battle for the reduction of Changteh, Japanese Units on Saturday and Sunday dealt annihilative blows to three enemy divisions which were being rushed to aid the Chiang troops in the doomed stronghold, at a point south of Lungyang.

Learning of the critical state of Changteh, the commander of the enemy's 9th war zone, Hsieh Yueh, sent out his treasured 10th, 197th, and 54th divisions to surprise-attack the rear of the Japanese Forces. Quickly getting wind of this, crack Japanese Units brought to bear their powerful mobile forces and at dawn on Saturday contacted, at Tsangkang, to the west of Yungyang and 25 kilometers southeast of Changteh, the 197th division and after a furious assault forced it to flee in disorder. Without a letup they drove into the flank of the 68th division at Hwanglingkang, 14 kilometers southwest of Lungyang and after terrific hand-to-hand fighting annihilated it by Sunday night.

Another Japanese Unit surprise raided the reserve 10th division of the 10th army which had moved out to a point 24 kilometers south of Changteh, and annihilated it. In this way all enemy hopes of sending aid to Changteh were smashed.

JAPANESE ARE POWERFUL ADMITS FOE NAVAL CHIEF

Stumped by Nippon's Position, Kincaid Says All Routes To Tokyo Are Hard

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 29.—Reports from the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific quoted Vice-Admiral Thomas Kincaid, who took command last Friday as Commander of the Anti-Axis Naval Forces in Southwestern Pacific, succeeding Vice-Admiral Arthur E. Carpenter, as saying that the Japanese Fleet "can stand heavy losses for many months before they begin really to hurt."

Kincaid bombastically added, "There is no doubt we are heading for Japan and there is no question but that we will go through." But in the next breath, he warned, "there are several routes but whichever way we go, it is not easy."

He significantly revealed that the United States must "supply 13 fronts and despite her enormous production, there is still not enough to go round." Kincaid, however, did not name the 13 fronts. He claimed that during the Guadalcanal operations, "we only had one patched-up aircraft carrier whereas the Pacific is now swarming with them."

U.S. Bomber Gun Bared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 29.—The anti-Axis military headquarters in the southwest Pacific announced today that the Mitchel medium-sized bomber planes which are being employed by the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific front are equipped with 75-millimeter calibre guns, which can discharge 13-pound shells, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

MACASSAR POPULATION UP

Increase of 40,000 Noted Since Start of War

Domei

MACASSAR, November 30.—The return of brisk commercial and industrial prosperity under the Japanese administration is reflected by the census reports which indicated that the population of this city has increased by more than 40,000 since the outbreak of war.

In March of this year, the population was 101,689, whereas prior to the outbreak of war, it was 99,000. The total population of the city, exclusive of Japanese residents, comprises 76,689 Indonesians, 23,448 Chinese, 1559 Europeans, Indians, Arabs and other nationalities, as well as about 39,200 inhabitants in the islands under municipal administration.

VICTORY AT GILBERT HAILED BY GERMANS

Declare U.S. Navy Suffers From More Losses

Domei

BERLIN, November 29.—The German people are wild with joy over the results obtained by the Japanese Naval Air Units in the Second and Third Aerial Battles off the Gilbert Islands as announced by the Imperial Headquarters today.

The battle results were immediately headlined in the evening editions throughout the nation. The German people's rejoicing over the victories can well be imagined, coming as they did shortly after Berlin was subjected to the merciless British blind bombing raids.

The German Government commenting on the recent Japanese victories declared:

"The Germans pay great respect to the unyielding determination of the Japanese people which made this great victory possible.

"The results of the aerial battles in the Gilbert Islands have further added to the already appalling losses suffered by the United States navy which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and others are finding it more and more difficult to withhold from the American public who is clamoring for the truth.

"Recently Knox was quoted as expressing the belief that under the mounting unfavorable circumstances, the American public opinion must be prepared beforehand to 'ease the shock.' From this alone, it appears that Knox has been forced to acknowledge at least a part of the American losses."

U.S. SENATORS TO PROBE AID TO LATIN AMERICA

Nye to Set Up Investigation Committee to Check Huge Funds Loaned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 29.—Senator Hugh A. Butler today attacked the "Good-Neighbor" policy of the United States Government toward the Pan-American countries, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The Republican Senator from Nebraska revealed to the Armaments Investigation Committee of the Senate the details of the war expenditures in Central and South America.

As a result of the pressure made to bear on the problem, a new Special Committee has been organized with Republican Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota as its head, to carry out thorough investigations.

In connection with this new Committee, Senator Nye declared before a press conference:

"Taking up the report made by Butler in relation to the lending of armaments to Latin America, we will clarify in more detail the policy of the United States Government towards those nations.

"At present, the United States has lent or plans to lend presently the enormous figure of $6,000,000,000. This point, we believe, necessitates specially careful and detailed clarification."

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SALAZAR BRINGS UP QUESTION OF TIMOR

Portuguese Premier May Send Commission to Island to Clarify Situation

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—The action of Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal in disclosing the proceedings of the Japan-Portugal negotiations on the Timor Island issue in the National Assembly on November 27 has rendered relations between Japan and Portugal somewhat delicate.

Premier Salazar's speech in the Assembly expressing his views on the international situation has brought forth considerable repercussions at home and abroad. Especially his disclosure of the substance of the negotiations held with Japan relative to the Timor issue in spite of the policy of secrecy he had maintained hitherto and without Japan's understanding is considered likely to exercise a subtle effect on relations between the two countries.

Since the arrival in Australia of the Portuguese refugees from Timor Island, false rumors have been circulated among the Portuguese people at home on the basis of correspondence with the refugees, and which have been made use of by factions both in and out of Portugal which are opposed to the present regime. Thus it is believed that the Premier has adopted his present course in order to prevent unrest at home.

On the other hand it must not be overlooked that Premier Salazar's East Asian policy has gradually grown positive and aggressive against the political and military background of the strengthened alliance between Britain and Portugal, inasmuch as the Portuguese Government has made an important revision in its policy of neutrality by offering the Azores to the anti-Axis forces as a military base. The National Assembly has passed a motion supporting the foreign policy of the present regime and is in favor of making a representation to the Japanese Government. As the Premier had publicly promised a quick settlement of the issue, any delay on his part entails the danger of his Cabinet collapsing. He is considered likely to strive for a technical solution of the issue by dispatching a military commission of inquiry to the spot. Thus it is regarded as improbable that any sharp change in the policy of the Portuguese Government would take place, but in view of the current war situation and the opportunist tendency of Portuguese foreign policy, developments hereafter are considered as requiring close attention.

NATIVE COUNCILLORS IN F.I.C. INCREASED

Domei

HANOI, November 30.—The Indo-China Federal Council, the highest consultative organ of the Government-General of French-Indo-China, will sit at Saigon on December 16 for the first time since its suspension in 1940.

The Council has been reorganized under an order dated May 31 from the home Government, by virtue of which the number of native councillors has been increased from the traditional one-third of the quorum to the extent of outnumbering the French councillors, thus enabling greater native participation in government than heretofore.

The Government-General yesterday announced the names of 25 French councillors representing agriculture, commerce, industry and free professions and 30 native councillors.

At the forthcoming session, the first to be held under the new set-up, the budget, taxation and other important matters will be discussed with the native councillors given a larger voice than before.

The Council will hereafter meet once a year and a permanent committee will be established.

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MUNICIPAL OFFICES SET

Indonesians to Take Part in Municipal Administration

Domei

MACASSAR, November 30.—Preliminary to the enforcement of the system for participation of the native inhabitants here in their own government promised by the Imperial Government, the Naval Civil Administration today promulgated the establishment, as of December 1, of municipal officers, thus enabling the Indonesians here to take part in municipal administration.

An order governing provisional municipalities has also been issued to grant cities here the status of a juridical person, Macassar, Menado, Banjermasin, Pontianak and Ambon haye thus been provided with municipal officers.

HITLER EXPRESSES FAITH IN VICTORY

Says Reich Officers Hold Fate of Germany

Domei

BERLIN, November 29.—Before about 20,000 youthful officers of the Elite Guard Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler recently stressed the significance of the current great war and declared his faith in absolute victory. According to what was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today, the Reichsfuehrer, in that speech, outlined the situation which forced Germany into a struggle for self-defense and pointed out that the German forces have always won victory as long as their common faith in the eternal fatherland remained unshaken. Richsfuehrer Hitler pounded home the fact that the officers of the German fighting services had to remember that the fate of the German people and nation rested on their shoulders. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command, delivered the closing address backed by the enthusiastic approval of the youthful officers.

U.S. Loses 16 'Fortresses'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 29.—The United States Air Force Headquarters today made the following announcement, according to a London dispatch: "American air units in a formation of fighters and bombers bombed Bremen in north Germany in the daytime of November 28. In this raid they lost 16 flying fortresses."

Asia Ministry Reform

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Tuesday introduced a reform of its administrative structure, beginning from December 1. The measure was connected with the structural reform of the central Government, except the War and Navy Ministries.

WANG BROADCASTS TO YOUTH OF CHINA

Sets Japanese Way of Living As Example for People Of His Country

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 30.—"Toward the light" was the subject of the address delivered by President Wang Ching-wei yesterday morning from the Shanghai Radio Station before his return to Nanking. The broadcast speech was addressed to students at the universities and higher and middle schools.

"When a State or society is at the crossroads of rise or fall, discontent among the youth of the nation is prone to be greater than in peacetime. All thinking youth of the nation in such times will be inspired to make efforts toward fulfilling the national destiny, to work in the cause of national greatness. It is because there is such yearning in the hearts of youth that a nation can make progress. It must not be forgotten, however, that success can be achieved only if the difficulties are well surmounted and only if we take the right road. We must advance toward the light.

"Our aim is to establish the principle of Pan-Asianism by driving out Anglo-American influence from Greater East Asia by dint of the concerted struggle of all Asiatic nations. We, the peoples of Greater East Asia, in the past failed to unite and were constantly in friction. Our house being divided, we fell easy prey to Anglo-American aggression. The weakness thus conceived permitted such outside influences as Internationalism and Communism to overcome the forces of Pan-Asianism and Nationalism and allowed Anglo-American Imperialism to run wild over Asia. Internationalism and Communism are both such forces as would distort our folkic concepts and reduce us to worshipping things Anglo-American, turning people into selfish and individualistic men and women. Shanghai is a good instance of this. Living in Anglo-American style of houses, people may dispute about their occupations but they are utterly indifferent to public or national enterprises. The Japanese, while living in their own style of houses, are content to live on coarse foods but their defense and public enterprises are at the height of progress. Thus they serve a striking contrast between a community animated by Internationalism or Communism and one that is animated by Nationalism.

"Our folkic concepts, Nationalism, offer the only road to national greatness and national prosperity. Development of this Nationalism will enable Pan-Asianism to be achieved and will eventually bring about world peace. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in addressing Chungking the other day, stood on this same platform of Pan-Asianism and awakening of the peoples of Greater East Asia. Chungking is showing sympathy toward Free India but is saying that it cannot sympathize with Mr. Bose's cause because he is receiving aid from Japan. But without Japan's aid, India must continue to suffer British tyranny and there will be no question of national independence, autonomy, live and let live or common prosperity for the peoples of Greater East Asia.

"We must free all East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke. To awaken to our own existence as an East Asiatic people is to awaken to our being the people of the Chinese Republic. We must march on in the folkic spirit toward the light of Pan-Asianism."

NATION TO THANK SEAMEN

Will Start Nationwide Campaign Beginning Today

The movement for thanking and supporting the seamen, who are rendering their services day and night for marine transportation, will start for a week beginning December 1 under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Association for National Service Through Marine Transportation. This movement will be launched throughout the nation.

A Shinto prayer will be offered by 300 men interested in the movement at Kompira Shrine at Toranomon, Shiba-ku, this morning. Talismans invoking the blessing of the gods on seamen will be distributed by the shrine.

COLOMBIA SOLON ARGUES ON SINKING OF VESSEL

Uncertain Whether Victim of Reich or U.S. Submarine; Foreign Chief Adamant

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, November 29.—Senator Valencia, speaking in the debate before the Colombian Senate on the declaration of war by Colombia on Germany, expressed doubts as to the Colombian schooner, Ruby, having actually fallen prey to a German submarine because in his opinion he said that Germany might employ her U-boats to a greater advantage on other more favorable theaters of war.

The Colombian Foreign Minister, Carlos Lozano, excitedly answered that according to his information, the American steamer, Pompon, had been sunk on the same spot only three days later.

Valencia stated that due to a mistake, an American submarine might have sunk the schooner because he declared the submarine that rescued the castaways was not attacked.

However, Lozano rejected the possibility of a friendly Power sinking a Colombian ship stating that in the future, Colombian destroyers would open fire on sighting German submarines.

Meanwhile, the population of Colombia is rather indifferent as regards the declaration of war and there are hardly any comments on this news.

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GERMAN RESIDENTS WORSHIP AT SHRINE

25 Members Headed by Spahn Visit Yasukuni to Offer Their Prayer

To express their heartfelt congratulations for the recent brilliant successes of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and to pay homage to the spirits of those gallant officers and men who sacrificed their lives in their achievement, 25 German residents of Tokyo, representing all Germans residing in Japan, made a call of worship on Tuesday at the Yasukuni Shrine. The group was led by Franz Josef Spahn, Leader of the National Socialist Party in Japan..

The party gathered at the German Club in Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi-ku, at 11:30 a.m. and marched in formation to the Yasukuni Shrine where they arrived at 12:10 p.m. They were received by a priest and Mr. Sphan's name entered in the Visitors' Book.

In making this group call, Mr. Sphan told the priest it was the intention of the party, representing all Germans in Japan, to pay their homage to the spirits of those brave soldiers of Japan who had fallen in the course of their duty, and also to express their hearty admiration for the recent victories of the Japanese Forces in Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands.

It was also the hope of all Germans, not only in Japan but all over the world, Mr. Sphan declared, that the amicable ties between Japan and Germany would be strengthened still further, that together the two nations were certain to win this global war and make the world a better one for all the peoples of the world. To this end, Mr. Spahn concluded, all Germans were praying daily.

In reply, the priest thanked Mr. Spahn, as leader of the group for his kind thoughts. He further stated that he also hoped that the ties binding Japan and Germany would continue to grow stronger, and that with the prayers of the German people Japan was sure to win the War of Greater East Asia. Not only were all the Japanese people throughout the world praying for Japan's victory, he continued, but also the spirits of the fallen heroes enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine. Again he repeated his deep thanks for the kind thoughts of friendship which had prompted his visitors to make this call of homage and worship.

The exchange of greetings over, the group observed the traditional ceremony of purifying themselves before entering the inner sanctum. Led by a priest, they made their way along the outer corridor and lined up before the altar. After offering prayers, the Nazi salute was given in honor of Japan's heroes.

Worship completed, the group again lined up in the corridor where they were given sacred wine and rice cake, and souvenirs of Yasukuni Shrine.

The party took its departure from the shrine compounds at 12:30 p.m.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 29

On the Isthmus of Perekep several enemy attacks, supported by artillery and tanks, were frustrated. On the Nikopol bridgehead and in the big Dnieper Bend the enemy, attacking with strong forces at the focal points, only succeeded in achieving some local dents which were subsequently ironed out in counter-thrusts. Altogether 107 Soviet tanks were knocked out. Particularly fierce fighting developed in the vicinity of Kremenchug where our troops warded of severe Soviet attacks, carried out by several infantry and tank divisions. We launched counter-attacks.

Embittered fighting is also reported from the fighting sectors of Cherkassy and Kiev and Korosten. Our offensive action west of Kiev was successful.

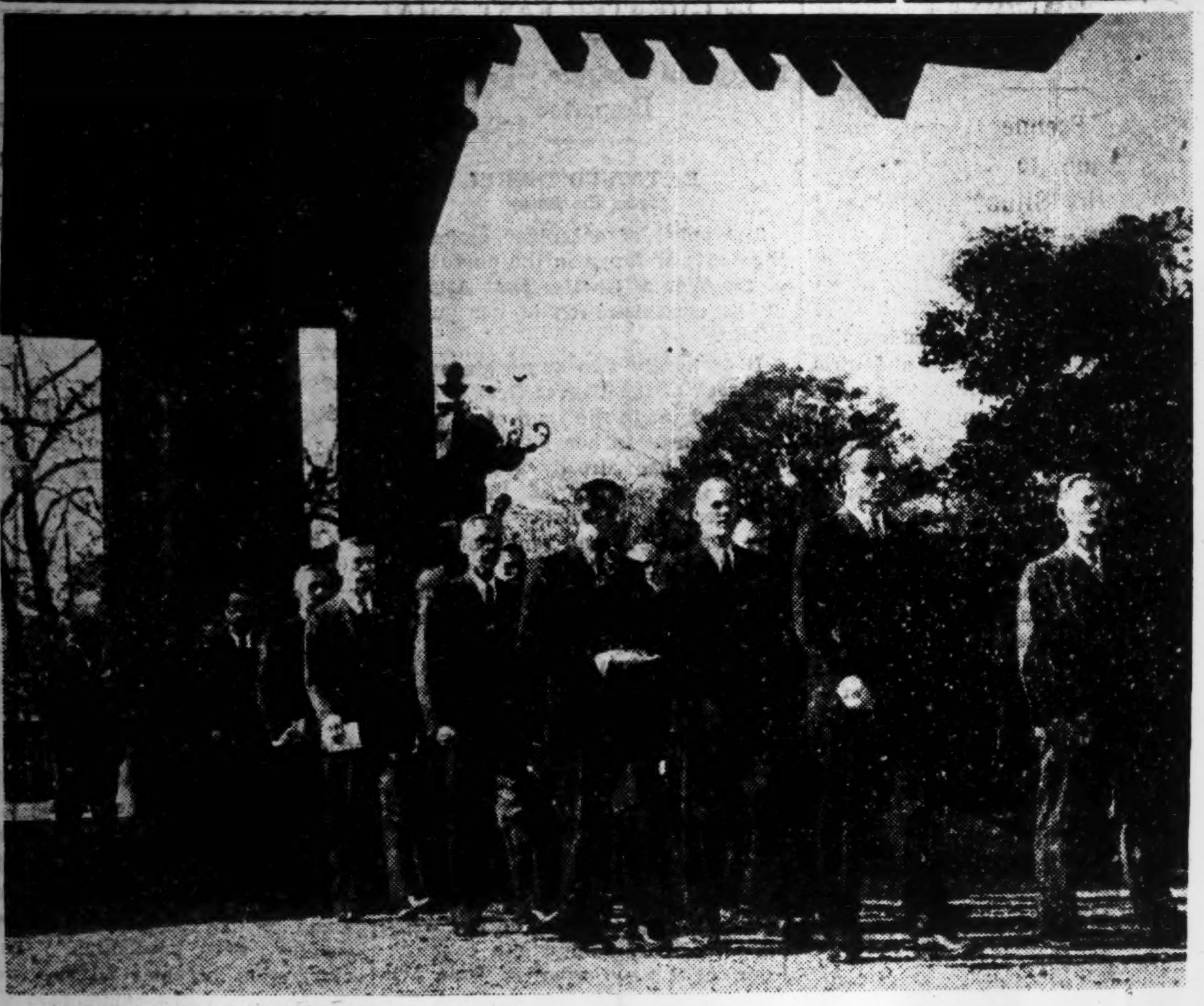
Altogether 72 Soviet planes were shot down in the southern sector of the Eastern Front on November 27 and 28 with the loss of only six on our side. Heavy fighting again flared up in the fighting zone of Gomel. The muddy ground and the strong pressure of the enemy are requiring the highest efforts from our brave troops, who are putting up tough resistance, time and again launching fierce counter-attacks.

Local enemy attacks were beaten off west of Smolensk, partly in hand-to-hand fighting. Our offensive actions in the Nevel sector yielded further local successes despite the difficult weather and terrain.

On the southern Italian front the enemy is attacking our positions on the northwestern edge of the Sangro valley with strong forces. The British forces who had broken in on the previous day were repulsed in a counter-thrust with heaviest losses to the enemy.

Some enemy planes last night carried out nuisance raids over western Reich territory. Some German planes on the night preceding November 29, made raids against targets in southeastern England.

Germans at Kudan Shrine



Headed by Franz Josef Spahn, Leader of the National Socialist Party in Japan, 25 members of the German community in the capital, worshipped at Yasukuni Shrine on Tuesday. Photo shows the group leaving the shrine compounds after offering their prayer.

Concert Calendar

A vocal recital by Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone, accompanied by Miss Yoshiko Takahashi, at the piano, at 6 p.m., today at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes C. Franck's La Procession, Le Mariage des Roses; Faure's Les Berceaux, Apres un Reve; Les Roses d'Ispahan, Nell; Duparc's Phidyle, La Vie Anterieure, Chason triste; Japanese lyric numbers by T. Takagi and Y. Hirai.

A concert sponsored by the Nippon Ongaku Bunka Kyokai (proceeds will be donated to the Army), at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes H. Otaka's string quartet by the Tokyo String Quartet, Nobutoki's Hyakunin Isshu," and aria from Puccini's "La Bohem" by Miss Kazuko Sasada, soprano; Hirai's "Kuju-kuri-Hama" and Aria from Bizet's Carmen, by Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Liszt's Consolation and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, by Urimaru Nobechi, piano; Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen and Beethoven's Romance F by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin; Ohkura's "Shirauo" and "Tsurugi" by Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Beethoven's "Turkish March," Mozart's "Turkish March" and Schubert's "Military March" by Miss Sonoko Inouye, piano.

The 21st concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Eiichi Hagiwara, Thursday, December 2, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Sonoko Tanaka, at the piano. The program includes Tadashi Hattori's Symphonic Poem "Kojitsu"; Delibes' Waltz; Funmel's Piano Concerto in A minor; Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 in B flat major.

The fifth subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, (graduates of Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin), Friday, December 3, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Several new dance creations by the artist will be staged.

A piano recital by Miss Haruko Fujita, Friday, December 3, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Bach-Busoni's Orgel-Toccata C-dur; Schumann's Sonata G moll Op. 22; Brahms' Intermezzo Op. 117 and Scherzo Es Moll Op. 48; Chopin's Nocturno Fis moll Op. 48, Mazurka A moll Op. posth and Trois Ecossaises Op. 72; Debussy's Masques (first performance in Japan); Ravel's Oiseaux Tristes and Alborada del gracioso; Mitsukuri's Nocturnal Rhapsody; Watanabe's Dance; Liszt's Valse oubliee and L'orage.

An Opera: "Madame Rosario", sponsored by Dai-Toa Music Office, assisted by the Philippine Society, presented by the Dai-Toa Opera Company, original story by Taijiro Go and composed and directed by Taijiro Go, Saturday and Sunday, December 4 and 5, at 6 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The accompaniment by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, ballet by Madame Seiko Takata Troupe. Artists include Ri Soshun, tenor; Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano; Kiyoshi Takagi, baritone; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Miss Haruko Mori, soprano; Akihiko Numata, bass; Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, alto; Miss Chizuko Kizaki, soprano.

A violin recital by Professor Willy Frey, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka, at the piano, Sunday, December 5, at 6 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Handel's Sonata III f dur; Bach's Chaconne (fuer violine-allein); Dvorak's Vilin-Konzert A moll Op. 53; Mitsukuri's Sonata f dur; Otaka's Craprzio; Granados-Thibaud's Spanisher Tanz D dur; Ravel's Tzigane.

A benefit concert (proceeds will be donated to the Army), by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday, December 8, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Motonari Iguchi, at the piano. The program includes Urato Watanabe's "Tokon"; Mozart's Piano Concerto in E flat major; Liszt's Piano Concerto in A major; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody and Jakov Gotowac's "Kolo Symphonique."

"Three Grand Piano Concertos" rendered by Makoto Kurokawa, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kokichi Oita, Thursday, December 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Bach's Piano Concerto in D minor; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E major; Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 1 in E minor and numbers by Japanese composers.

Tokyo Depots Witness Rousing Send-Off Of Students Joining Military Services

All principal railway stations in Tokyo were crowded on Tuesday with students who were leaving the capital to join the colors and those who had come to give them a rousing send-off. Meanwhile, at the Hibiya Public Hall a huge rally was held at 12:30 p.m. for the Chosenese and Taiwanese students who had volunteered for military service.

Since several days, special trains had been running for student-soldiers. Tokyo, Uyeno and Shinjuku stations were packed with students wearing flags across their shoulders, accompanied by shouting relatives and friends who were seeing them off. School and club songs came thundering out of lusty throats shaking the rafters of the stations.

At one station was a group of Aoyama Gakuin students being sent off by a hymn sung by some German ladies, while at another point a major-general was walking around patting the leaving students on the shoulders and telling them that much was expected of them. At another station was a simply dressed old woman passing out talismen, and wishing each student the best of luck.

Those leaving to fight and those remaining to hold solid the home front, those who had known each other before and those who had seen each other for the first time, all were welded into one in the common determination to fight and fight until the foe is crushed. From somewhere came the strains of Kimigayo, which gradually grew in volume as passers-by also stopped and joined in the chorus. Waves of roaring Banzai shook the air.

In the meantime, at 12:30 p.m. a big rally was held in Hibiya Public Hall for the Chosenese and Taiwanese students who had volunteered for Military service. Attending the meeting were Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, representatives of the War Minister, Governor-General of Chosen, and the Governor-General of Taiwan.

After the rally the volunteering students called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence, and then offered their respects at the plaza before the Imperial Palace.

TRIBUTE PAID REICH BY JAPANESE NATION

Morale of Germans Under Blind Enemy Raids Praised; Muro And Mizuno See Stahmer

Lieutenant-General Kenji Muro, adviser to the Japan-Germany-Italy Fellowship Society, and Jinjiro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, called at the German Embassy at 11 a.m. Tuesday to convey to Ambassador H. G. Stahmer the sympathies and encouragement of the Japanese people to the people of Germany who suffered wanton enemy air raids recently.

In the name of the Japanese nation, the visitors lauded the morale of the German people which becomes hardened and tampered by each new crisis. The visitors then expressed the hope that the people of Germany would effect retaliatory bombing raids at an early date and dash on toward ultimate victory.

Ambassador Stahmer, responding, expressed appreciation of the kindness of the Japanese people and said that the German people, far from being demoralized by the blind air raids, have strengthened their fighting spirit still further. The composure with which the German people faced the situation, Ambassador Stahmer said, could very well be considered a war exploit.

The blind bombing raids by the enemy have only served to tighten the unity of the German people and to enhance their fighting spirit, Ambassador Stahmer assured his callers, adding: "The enemy has been completely frustrated in his scheme to cause an internal collapse in Germany."

Musical Corner

By ONAMUN-MSA.

Kakchi Tsuji

A pianoforte recital was given at the Nippon Seinen Hall last Friday evening. The program consisted of: Six Bagatelles, Op. 126, by Beethoven, Three Valses (D major, A major and E-flat major) and a group of Ecossaises (E-flat major), followed by Rondo Capriccioso in G major, Op. 129 and Thirty-three Variations on a waltz by Diabelli, Op. 120 all by Beethoven.

A good part of the program consisting of not very frequently performed works is almost as venturous as a program consisting entirely of first performances and deserves encouragement, though of course the performance should justify such a hazard.

Mr. Tsuji's last pianoforte recital included several later pieces of Beethoven, a choice which seemed to intimate an academical rather than a purely musical motive, which was subsequently confirmed still further by his somewhat inflexible style of playing despite some delicate moments in the Cantabile from one of the Bagatelles.

The 6th public performance was given by the above Trio last Sunday evening at the Nippon Seinen Hall. The program included Beethoven's Trio in D major, Op. 70 No. 1, Mozart's Trio in B-flat major (K. 502), Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, Op. 49.

Despite some good ensemble work, the tonal balance between the three was not quite ideal, and since the cello's dynamic range seemed rather limited, it would perhaps be better for the violin to come down a bit in the general dynamic range and to be more in keeping with the others.

In Mozart, it would be almost impossible to do any justice to his music unless the players take very good care over such matters as the purity of intonation, the discreet use of portamento, the detailed treatment of ornaments, the imperceptible nuances and so forth, because every such detail would tell something of his charming secrets much more than any other music of his time or, one is almost tempted to say, of his successors.

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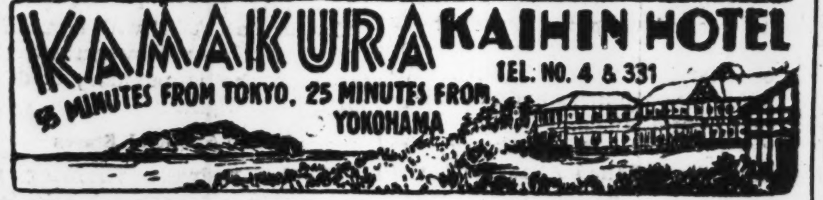

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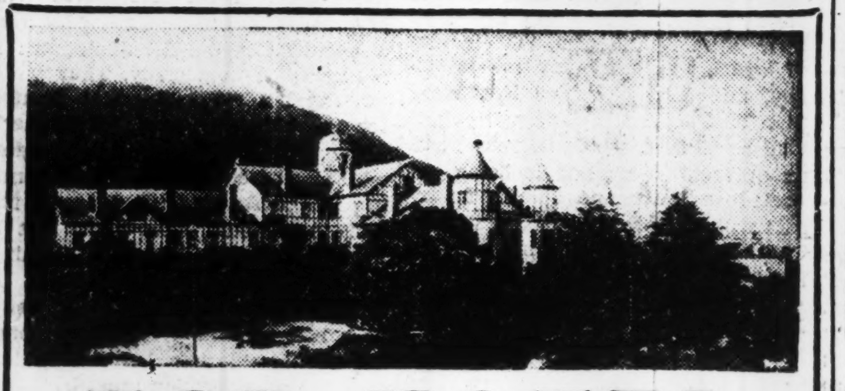

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1943

The Worsening of the Indian Famine

Increasingly serious aspects of the food crisis in India are being revealed every day, and in Britain as well as in India the British authorities are deservedly being made the butt of vehement criticisms. Indeed, it now figures as one of the gravest problems in British politics. Commenting on the White Paper issued by the India Office on October 28 concerning this food crisis, the Daily Mail attributed the death of tens of thousands of Indian people through starvation both to the muddled food policy of the Indian Government and to a sharp division of opinion in Government circles. The News Chronicle, taking up the same subject in its issue of October 29, commented that the White Paper would furnish the critics of the Government with a very trenchant weapon with which to attack the Government in the forthcoming debate of the Indian food situation in the British House of Commons.

It has been pointed out previously in these columns that the Indian famine was due to the policy pursued by the British authorities for many years of sweating Indian farmers. Famine is by no means a rare occurrence in India; it is rather a perennial phenomenon in that country. In their callous disregard for the welfare of the Indian people, however, the British authorities have hitherto criminally neglected to take the necessary remedial measures. They have done little in the way of improving irrigation facilities, while, on the other hand, they kept on increasing the tax on Indian farmers. This unsympathetic course had the natural effect of aggravating the famine situation more and more. The war made the lot of the Indian people even harder. The large-scale operations of cornering in cereals carried out with the object of keeping the anti-Axis troops in India in provision deprived the starving masses of what little food they might otherwise have obtained. According to information reaching neutral quarters from India, hundreds of people, or even thousands of people in some districts, are dying of starvation every day. It is further reported that in some supply centers, the stocks of rice and other provisions have become exhausted. To make matters even worse, heartless and rapacious landowners, in anticipation of big rises in food prices, are demanding that their tenants pay their farm rents in kind. It is considered doubtful in such circumstances whether the new rice to be harvested in the middle of December will be put on the market in the quantity expected. A New Delhi telegram to the Manchester Guardian put the number of people dying of hunger in Bengal Province every week at 50,000, adding that there is a marked increase in the number of suicides also.

Now, the measures being taken by the British authorities to meet this grave situation are obviously very inadequate. After inspecting the famine condition in Bengal Province recently, Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India, published his relief measures of three counts. They are (1) to seek the cooperation of the Indian Army in the transportation of food supplies, in the establishment of relief stations and in the organization of relief corps, (2) to appoint a high military officer of experience to direct the work of transporting foodstuffs to the famine-stricken districts, and (3) to accommodate all sufferers roaming about in the city of Calcutta in the relief stations and supply them with food and clothing besides giving them medical aid.

It is particularly noteworthy that in connection with the famine relief work, the cooperation of the troops is being sought. This fact testifies, no doubt, to the prevalence of grave conditions in India. In other words, it shows that peace and order can no longer be maintained by the police only. In fact, order can no longer be maintained by the police only. In fact, intelligence from India reports the outbreak of riots in many places.

The Wavell plan stresses reforms both in the transportation of food supplies and in their distribution, but any technical reforms in these directions can hardly be expected to improve the food situation to any appreciable extent, for the root cause of the trouble is a disastrous decrease in the absolute quantity of food available, as can easily be gathered from the report published in New Delhi on November 6 by the Indian Food Committee under the chairmanship of Theodore Gregory, a British economist. According to this report, the Indian Government has to get ready 1,000,000 tons of foodstuffs for supply to the anti-Axis Powers to meet their immediate needs. On the other hand, it is said, the Indian Government secured in 1942 only 150,000 tons of wheat, a small proportion of the quantity which it wanted to import.

The Indian Government is also faced with the necessity of importing 500,000 tons of cereals to meet the domestic needs. Unless this quantity is imported, it is said that the rationing of foodstuffs and the control of food prices will be rendered impossible. Will this plan be carried out successfully, then? Most probably not. In view of the fact that Britain is suffering disastrously from the shortage of shipping, the importation of such large quantities of food into India is obviously out of the question. If so, it becomes imperative for India to supply her own needs, but this is an entirely impossible proposition in the existing circumstances. As it is, India is compelled to increase the production of the materials which are necessary, not for the Indian people themselves, but for the anti-Axis troops.

Whereas it is pretty certain that if the states of Travancore and Cochin in southern India are devoted to the increased production of foodstuffs, for instance, more than half the quantity of the foodstuffs required by the province of Bengal can be obtained from this source, this cannot possibly be done, for these two states are put to the cultivation of rubber, tea, coffee, etc., to be supplied to the anti-Axis troops stationed in India. And it is more than probable that with the progress of the war situation, India will be called upon to make an even greater contribution toward the production of the materials required by the anti-Axis troops.

In such circumstances, the food crisis in India can only become more serious with the lapse of time and with the progress of the war situation. Thus, British imperialism is building its base for the invasion of East Asia on the bodies of the victims of the famine.

Southern Justice

A "bad man" does not have a chance in the strict communal Balinese system. Everyone is so dependent on the cooperation and goodwill of others that he whose conduct is not good, or who in some way fails to be in harmony with his community, becomes a boycotted undesirable.

In Bali moral sanctions carry greater weight than physical punishment; light faults bring automatic fines, the confiscation of property, or temporary suspension from the society; but the punishment for major offences range from the dreaded boycott from all community activities to permanent exile, total banishment from the village. Since the death penalty was abolished, the fearful formula of declaring a man "dead" is now the capital punishment. A man expelled from his village cannot be admitted into another community, so he becomes a total outcaste—a punishment greater than physical death to the Balinese mind. It often happens that a man who has been publicly shamed kills himself.

A Year Ago Today

December 1, 1942

Approximately 250,000 inhabitants along the border between Szechwan and Sikang provinces are facing starvation. The plight of the people in the interior is due to a severe drought experienced this summer. Relief is urgent since these people are threatened with eventual starvation unless relief steps are taken immediately.

* * *

In their onslaught against the Chinese Communist Army in the Kiaotung sector, the Japanese Forces have annihilated the main force of the enemy and have heavily damaged their military facilities and supply-routes.

* * *

A sharp reminder has been sent by Irish leaders to Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt to the effect that application of the principle in Section Three of the Atlantic Charter (respecting rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and wishing to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those forcibly deprived to them) is denied to the Irish nation. "Occupation of six of our thirty-two counties has been retained by Britain against the wishes of the vast majority of the Irish people," it said.

* * *

Japanese Air Units conducted raids on Port Moresby and Port Darwin.

* * *

As a last-minute attempt to cope with the extreme shortage of labor in Chiang-controlled areas, the Chungking regime has decided to mobilize and use criminals in various prisons. The first mobilization of prisoners already has been placed into effect in Kweichow Province.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF NATIONALS CONSIDERED

East Asia's Magna Charta

(From the Noon Extra)

The significance of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo cannot in any way be overestimated, the importance of this conference of the sovereign nations of the Pacific region having a far-reaching effect on the future existence of all the peoples of Greater East Asia. The underlying principle guilding the delegates at the conference was that of equality and justice in international relations, and since it is generally the absence of these two great fundamentals that is the primary cause of war, the acceptance of this doctrine by Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines as the main point in their foreign policy automatically eliminates the possibility of future internecine strife among the peoples of East Asia.

Another of the highlights of the conference was Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's announcement of the imminent retrocession of the Andaman and Nicobar islands to the Provisional Government of Free India, a step which has elevated the government of Subhas Chandra Bose to the status of a fully sovereign state with territory of its own to administer even while the liberation of India itself is in the process of realization.

The Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was the logical culmination of Japan's idealistic policy in the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia, an order founded on understanding, cooperation, freedom and justice. The fruits of Japan's many victories over the Anglo-Americans have been turned over to her Asiatic brothers in order to pave the way for greater understanding and lasting peace. Thus Japan surrendered not only her own concessions in China to the National Government, she also caused the return of the Anglo-American concessions together with hundreds of items of enemy property seized by the Japanese armed forces at the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

Burma and the Philippines have been granted their unconditional independence. Thailand has regained four provinces taken from her at the turn of the century by the British, while increased autonomy has been granted the natives of other regions occupied by the Japanese. All these concessions have been made by the Japanese for no reason other than to create the foundation of a free and enlightened East Asia. It cost the Japanese much blood and treasure to wrest these areas from the hands of the Anglo-Americans; but having accomplished this great task, Japan has returned them to their rightful owners without demanding compensation.

Actions speak louder than words; and the magnanimous deeds of the Japanese spoke even louder than the broadcast speeches of the delegates at the Tokyo Assembly. They speak of a Greater East Asia already existing and indestructible. Co-existence has been established. We need await only the conclusion of hostilities to realize the aim of common prosperity.

Education in Sumatra

(From the Kita Sumatora Sinbun)

With the establishment of the Military Administration in Eastern Sumatra under the new Governor, seven middle schools have been established. This move has been received by the people with great joy and gratitude for they realize the vital importance of education, neglected for so many hundreds of years by their former despotic Dutch rulers. In those days, though the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the island had been hungry for knowledge, very inadequate elementary and almost no middle school facilities existed for Indonesian youths. Consequently many private schools were established, which were crowded to overflowing capacity by children who could not gain entrance into the Dutch institutions.

The sole exclusively Indonesian middle school was the teachers' training school established at Boekit Tinggi about 70 years ago, from which were graduated all treachers for entire Sumatra. Others were founded at Medan for North Sumatra and Moeara Enim for South Sumatra, but were soon closed. Elementary trade and normal schools built by the Dutch Government were small in number, while those for Dutch youths to which Indonesians were permitted. Restricted enrollment existed at Kota Radja, Mendan, Taroetoeng, Padang Sidempoean, Padang, Boekit Tinggi, and Palembang. Native Indonesians and great difficulty in seeking entrance into the sole high school in Medan, and moreover, the fees exacted by the government were very high. It is said that more than fifty guilders were required for the enrollment of three children in the former Dutch elementary school.

Knowledge-seeking Indonesian young people, both boys and girls, left Sumatra by the hundreds every year for Java, for only there could be found facilities for pursuing of study in fields of medicine, veterinary, law, elementary engineering, civil engineering, agriculture, chemistry, and for normal middle school teachers. Thus, it followed that as all educated people in Sumatra have studied in Java, there has existed extremely close relationships between these two islands, making them inseparable in the minds of all. Though economically and commercially Sumatran goods flowed to Malai, culturally and intellectually her ties with Java cannot be severed.

Prominent public figures in Java, such as Hatta, Mochtar, Rasjid, Mohammad Yamin, Mohammad Djamin, Dahlan Abdoellah, Radjimin are all sons of Sumatra, while many high officials on that island are natives of Java.

Though different from the Sumatrans in that they were under British rule, the people of Malai faced the same educational difficulties, for both governments pursued the same policy of utter neglect of moral and spiritual training of the inhabitants.

But a great change is now taking place with the coming of the Japanese. The afore-mentioned illustration in the east coast of Sumatra is ample proof. Aside from the middle schools, three agricultural, as well as one trade and handicraft, normal, teachers' training, and junior government functionaries training have already been founded. A navigation school is also scheduled to be opened shortly. It is hoped that Sumatra will shortly also see the establishment of colleges and universities.

In this manner the Japanese Military Administration in entire Sumatra is exerting full efforts to reform the maladministration and negligence of the Dutch who had not only disregarded but even hindered the progress of the Indonesians. But these material achievements of the Japanese are leading to the embracing of a firm confidence on the part of the people of Sumatra in the ideals of Greater East Asia.

India After the War

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

If there be a single Indian left today, within or without his motherland, who still places faith in a square deal at the hands of the British—after the war!—let him ask himself this simple question: If the British are sincere, why do they not set about removing bans against Indians now, while the war is still on and India's goodwill is so badly needed? Take the latest South African Anti-Indian Land Laws for example. Would any nation who genuinely desired to treat a country like India fairly, put off giving her a square deal at such a testing time as the present?

It may be argued that South African domestic policy is not the business of the British Government. But is not the Union an integral part of the Empire of which India is an even more important unit? No, the British cannot deny that while they pretend to be ready to make concessions to India—after the war, which they stand a poor chance of surviving without all-out Indian aid—they are not willing to concede an inch to Indians in other parts of the Empire.

Compare this with Japan's New Policy in China, where vast areas of captured territory and huge assets wrested from the enemy have already been handed over to the National Government of China; the Independence of Burma and the Philippines were attained.

There is a world of difference between the so-called Atlantic Charter of the Anglo-Americans, whose vague generalizations are based on their winning the war, the chances of which are extremely remote today, and Japan Greater East Asia plan or Pacific Charter as it might well be termed, which is couched in unequivocal terms and is being executed in letter and spirit side by side with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. Nothing is being put off until "after the war."

It is, therefore, up to every single Indian—man, woman and child—to refuse to be lulled into a sense of security by thoughts of better conditions for Indians if they agree to the British staying on in India until after the war, for they are doomed to disappointment. If Indians do not act now to gain complete freedom, they will not only be subjected to further indignities like the latest Anti-Indian legislation in the Union of South Africa, but they will also be deprived of their very birthright in their own homeland.

The British have never been more dependent on India for their very existence than they are today. Their freedom is threatened, their safety jeopardized. As the Axis Forces steadily crush them in the West and Japan stands ready and determined to repel any attempts by the Anglo-Americans to re-enter East Asia, it is to India that Britain looks for succour. And yet she deliberately allows impertinent South Africans to insult and humiliate Indians in the Union. Where is the inducement for Indians to be tolerant toward Britain in the hour of her travail? None whatever! Indians must expel the British now, and for very good reasons, if India is to join the Greater East Asia family as a full-fledged member and not as an underling who failed to gain her own independence. India must arise now, and decide herself what her status is going to be—after the war! Let this be their firm resolve.

MODEL STATES SET UP IN GREATER EAST ASIA

Indigenous Culture, Traditions Respected

By TATSUO TSUKUI
(From the Hoso)

The spirit of a builder underlies the deeds of Japan in the pursuance of the War of Greater East Asia or in the administration of her public affairs.

It is hardly two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and yet in the span of so short a time, true to her guiding principle, she has already freed China from the clutches of the Anglo-Americans, unselfishly returning her concessions and renouncing her extraterritorial rights to lead the way for the birth of a new China; she has emancipated the millions of oppressed peoples of the East Indies from the merciless exploitation of the Anglo-Americans and the Dutch and has championed the birth of a new Burma and a new Philippines.

Surely Japan's great projects of construction that have materialized one after another in rapid succession will go down in history as important events of the decade.

Japan has reiterated to the world her ideals regarding the construction of a new order in East Asia since the first Konoye Cabinet. The work of construction represents the realization of a historical movement generated by the great spirit of a builder.

Have Become Convinced

From the standpoint of common sense, it is unthinkable that a country winning the war at great sacrifices of men and materials will return to the country with which she is at war any concessions she presently enjoys or voluntarily abrogate treaties, though unfair, from which she stands to profit, without gaining something in return. And for this reason there are certain powerful anti-Japanese elements in China, England and the United States who have yet to understand Japan's true motives and look upon Japan's good neighborly acts toward China as nothing but temporary "bait to catch a bigger fish." But in the pursuit of a just course, truth will come to light sooner or later and despite all the disparaging anti-Japanese propaganda, already many followers of Chiang Kai-shek and of the Chinese Communist Party, who at first doubted the true motives of Japan, have become convinced of our sincerity and are working for the construction of a new China.

For decades China has been endeavoring to free herself at any price from the clutches of the unequal treaties which bound her hands and feet. Now that her long-cherished dream has become a reality with the unselfish assistance of Japan, we can well imagine her rightful joy and happiness.

The independence of Burma and of the Philippines is but the manifestation of the same noble spirit. It was a natural step for Japan, but to the peoples of Burma and the Philippines, the independence was an unexpected gift from heaven. For Japan to grant these peoples their birth-rights in the midst of a raging war goes to prove that Japan is fighting for Asiatic freedom and not to make slaves out of the peoples of East Asia.

The War of Greater East Asia has been termed the "war of thought" or the "war of propaganda," but to Japan these terms are hardly applicable as "deeds speak louder than words." The Anglo-Americans have proclaimed their Atlantic Charter and have already formulated numerous plans for the division of spheres of control after the termination of the war, but it takes more than empty agreement to shake the present world. Japan has shown to the world what she means by a "new order for East Asia" with irrefutable deeds. She has demonstrated that the path she is pursuing leads to justice and righteousness.

Were Artificial States

At the reshuffle following the termination of the last World War several new independent countries were added to the list of nations in the name of democracy. They were nothing but artificial states created for the benefit of the Anglo-Americans. The disputed Sudeten region which acted as a bombshell in igniting the present war in Europe, for instance, should have been left a part of Germany instead of forming the new state of Czechoslovakia. A nation cannot be created as easily as a box garden. Various elements must harmonize to build a nation and full consideration must be given to the racial history, customs and traditions.

In treating the peoples of the occupied territories, Japan has given full weight to their racial histories and cultural backgrounds so as to give each and every race or nation its rightful place in the family of cooperative and harmonious community. Japan expects every race or nation in the cooperative sphere to contribute each in its own way the very best that it has to offer toward the construction of a harmonious and a prosperous Greater East Asia.

No matter what may happen in other parts of the world, there is only one path for Japan to follow and in the righteous path that she is pursuing she expects to march on guided by the strength that comes from faith in justice. This is the true spirit of the builder as manifested by the one hundred million people of Japan.

REMARKABLE EFFICIENCY, SKILL DISPLAYED BY WOMEN OF JAPAN

Rural-Urban Womanhood Meets Wartime Demands in Agricultural and Industrial Fields

By SHOYO YOSHIUYE
(From the Kaizo)

The system of family farming has been in existence in Japan from remote times. Of late it has been strengthened to meet the wartime foodstuff requirements of the nation. The women of our rural districts form the backbone of our agricultural industry. Not only the wife of every farmer works on the field, but also the female members of each farming household engage in cultivation enterprises to maintain agrarian living and raise foodstuffs to provide us with plentiful varieties. Because of the time-honored family farming system, it is a usual practice among our rural women to devote their time and energy to the raising of diverse crops. They work side by side with the male farmers and thus contribute to the stability of agrarian economy and production. Their contribution becomes all the more laudable when one remembers that they work on the field along with the performance of their household duties, including the bringing up of children.

Since the start of the present war in Greater East Asia, the work of women in general has increased a great deal both in amount and in variety. In the agricultural zone they have become more than helpers to the male farmers; in fact, they are supplying more than half the labor needed to run the agrarian industries of the country. The recent labor mobilization ordinance enforced by the Government has placed our female population more or less on the same category as of male manpower. Although many of the women have been exempted from compulsory labor service in pursuance of the exemption clauses of the labor mobilization ordinance, they are nonetheless doing creditable work in factories, in fields and in other industries where heavy manual exertion is not required.

Has Become Mainstay

It is seen that in the industrial sphere the total strength of female workers is much less compared to the aggregate population of male industrial hands. This is due to the reason that female labor is being assigned to such fields of enterprise where they are best suited by nature. On the other hand, in the agricultural domain our rural female community, owing to wartime emergency, has become the mainstay of agrarian good-standing. The agricultural zone of Japan consists of five million and a half farm-houses. The cultivation of the plots available to each of these houses is greatly assisted by the housewife aided in her task by other femal members of the household. The service that is being offered by our rural female community has assured the smooth maintenance of the production ceilings of the essential agricultural products.

Among the many rural customs there is one called "yome ye no shamoji watashi," which literally means the presentation of a wooden spoon to the bride. The significance of this custom is that a newly-wedded girl is reminded that she has taken upon herself the responsibility of looking after all family matters, including the kitchen duty. In a farming household during meal time the male head of the family sits in front of the "daikoku bashira," or the central pillar of the house. It is considered the most honored placed in the whole household and therefore, it is reserved for the head of the house. Other family members sit around him and all of them while eating discuss various agrarian affairs concerning the household. The female members take an active part in such discussions and, in conformity with the wishes of the head of the family, plan fresh projects to improve the economic position of the house. From this one can visualize the responsibility of a farmer's wife, as well as of the female members of a farm-house.

Work Is Heavy

The amount of work accomplished daily by a farmer's wife is certainly heavy. She gets up early in the morning before other members of the family, prepares the breakfast, cleans the house and then attends to the comfort of her children. The breakfast over, she hurries to the fields and labors hard for raising crops. Toward evening she returns to the house and cooks the supper for the family. After that she sits up late doing many kinds of necessary household work and goes to bed last. It is obvious that rural women have to do much harder work than urban women to keep their houses in good running order. They constitute the protective foundation of our peasantry. Without their outdoor activity, the promotion of agrarian good-standing would not be at all feasible. It is because our rural women render best assistance to our rural men that our farm villages can pull on without experiencing undue difficulties and hardships.

Soon after the commencement of the China Affair, our country came to be faced with an emergency, which assumed an unprecedented character with the outbreak of the current war in Greater East Asia. Naturally, our female population has been called upon to replace male manpower in diverse branches of national activity. While our rural women by intensifying their agrarian activities are releasing male labor for employment in industrial enterprises, our urban women, too, are engaging themselves in factories to turn out light industrial goods and other products requiring less physical exertion. War has brought about a marked change in the life of our agricultural community. The female members of every farm village have become what can be called "food soldiers." Their wholehearted devotion to agricultural work has enabled a sizable portion of rural men to offer their services as munition workers. This is how our rural women are manning the agricultural front in wartime.

Professor Shinomiya in respect of the comparative ratios of the males and females in our agricultural population states that the census taken in 1930 estimated the total agricultural population at 14,140,107, of which 7,743,065, or 54.8 per cent, was male and 6,397,042, or 45.2 per cent, female. What must be appreciated is that our rural women are doing their utmost to keep up the production quotas so as to meet the food requirements of the nation under wartime conditions.

As Useful As Men

An analysis of the activities of our women vis-a-vis war reveals that they are proving as useful to the wartime demands of the nation as men. They are now working in armament factories, industrial plants and all other branches of national enterprises displaying remarkable efficiency and aptitude. Moreover, they have become parts and parcels of the home defense organization, particularly of the air defense set-up. In addition, they are taking the place of male workers in most of the secondary enterprises. Besides these activities, they are playing a commendable role in the agricultural field inasmuch as the production of foodstuffs to the level of official estimates has become their principal responsibility. Our rural women animated by a selfless patriotic sentiment are working on the fields with renewed vigor, and this has averted disorganization in the wartime supply of agricultural commodities.

Those who think that the employment of women and over-age male workers would reflect adversely on the efficiency of agricultural enterprises must bear in mind that our women have all along proved especially capable of, and skilful in handing different items of farm work. The services hitherto rendered by rural women eloquently demonstrate their efficiency in conducting agricultural enterprises. Already many villages are jointly operating their farms. Meanwhile, the admirable work that is being done by our women in rural areas must be acknowledged without reserve.

Fruits of Wisdom

Indifference never wrote great works, nor thought out striking inventions, nor reared the solemn architecture that awes the soul, nor breathed sublime music, nor painted glorious pictures, nor undertook heroic philanthropies. All these grandeurs are born of enthusiasm, and are done heartily.—Anon.

LATEST WAR FLASH

12 Wewak Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 30.—A total of 100 enemy planes including 50 B-25's and 50 fighters came attacking Wewak, New Guinea, at 9:27 a.m. on November 27. Our ground batteries immediately challenged them and shot down 12 B-25's and repulsed all others. Damage on our side was negligible.

Air Attack Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 30.—A combined formation of enemy bombers and fighters including B-24's totaling 70 planes came attacking Wewak, New Guinea, on the morning of November 28. Our Ground Units immediately opened fire and heavily damaged two B-24's which together with the others were repulsed after ejecting fire. Damage on our side was very slight.

Raiders Lose 4 More

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 30.—On the morning of November 28 a formation of 25 B-24's and several P-38's attempted to attack Buts (located between Wewak and Medan) in New Guinea. The anti-aircraft batteries of our Ground Units shot down four B-24's after a severe fight. All the others were repulsed. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

10 Enemy Planes Blasted

Domei

BURMA, November 30.—Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma area, making a surprise attack on two enemy airfields in Fenni and Acora, advanced enemy bases in the eastern part of India, on both November 28 and 29, damaged and set ablaze nine enemy planes including five large-size machines that were on the ground.

In an aerial engagement with the enemy fighter planes, the Japanese shot down five of them. In this fighting, only two planes were lost by the Japanese.

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 1

ASAHI—Increased Production; The Spirit of Victory
TOKYO SHIMBUN—King's Blunder

Increased Production

ASAHI—Following the negotiations of the Ministry of Munitions with various quarters regarding the effective use of machine tools and mobilization of idle or non-urgent equipment, the Government on November 29 published Plans for Enforcement of Equipment and Machinery Mobilization to take effect as from February 1 next year and to be completed by the end of that month.

It is now a platitude to say that the stringent war situation calls for a sharp rise in productive capacity and for that purpose every effort must be bent upon efficiency in the priorities industries and the most vital of these is assuredly the aircraft industry. Thus, the Government already at the end of August decided on an emergency measure regarding machine tools considered necessary for boosting the output of aircraft. The Plans now published put the matter in a more concrete form. Equipment and machinery which are not urgently necessary in other industries, those which are lying idle, those which can be mobilized without markedly affecting other important industries and the like are to be included in the schedule. The plan is initially to be undertaken in the 11 principal prefectures and each prefecture is to have an Equipment and Machinery Mobilization Commission under the chairmanship of the Governor to inquire into conditions and deliberate on various matters relating to the mobilization.

There can be not a shred of doubt or objection in regard to such war time measures, when as many aircraft, shells and bullets must be produced at a furious tempo. The only possible concern there could be is that the right methods should be found for achieving the ends sought as quickly as possible. For this the prerequisite is to obtain accurate data in regard to the equipment and machinery to be affected by the plan. Thus each of the prefectural commissions just mentioned is to organize an industrial plant inquiry squad to find facts during December, while the rent or purchase price of the equipment or machinery to be affected is to be fixed in accordance with the assessment made by the Industrial Equipment Corporation.

The superb fighting prowess shown by our armed forces in the South Pacific calls for a corresponding efficiency in the functioning of the Ministry of Munitions. It should be remembered that the essentials of increased production are not only equipment and machinery but also raw materials, labor and motor power. We hope, therefore, that the authorities will undertake equally effective measures in regard to these latter factors as well as equipment and machinery.

The Spirit of Victory

ASAHI—Anglo-American airmen a few days ago carried out an inhuman and brutal bombing of Berlin, obviously aimed at the destruction of a fair German city and also at undermining the morale of the German people. It is to be noted in this connection that almost simultaneously with the atrocity, according to Swedish papers, Pope Pius XII called together the German, French, American and British envoys to the Vatican and discussed "war problems." The British, developing their propaganda intrigue in this connection, have again put out feelers of a peace talk. On the German side, a flat denial of such intention has been made: "Neither officially nor unofficially have we ever negotiated with the Vatican regarding peace." The Reich authorities add that such talk is nothing but a knavish trick of the British to create the impression as if the air raid on Berlin has caused a severe shock to the war stamina of the German Government and people. Such usual methods of the British and Americans must now be considered to have been outmoded.

The current Great War, for the Germans, is a war likely to decide their rise or fall. In less than 20 years since the humiliation of the Versailles Treaty, Germany has made such progress as to astound the world. Should, by any chance, Germany be defeated in the current war, this time it will suffer a blow such as would render this great nation unable to rise up again for the next several generations. Realizing this, the Germans are fighting in the spirit of victory at any cost and no preaching is necessary for them to carry on. Theirs is a spontaneous, even instinctive striving toward victory. Even if their land and cities should be reduced to scorched earth, they can never submit.

Anglo-American politicians, probably on account of the traditional evils of democratic government, are apt to be guided by political considerations in directing warfare, whereas we need not go to the experts to learn that the issue of a modern war, ever since the time of the Franco-Prussian War, has been decided by armed force and on the field. For the Germans, the theater of war that will decide their rise or fall may be the Eastern Front, as Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels says, or at a second front in Western Europe. At any rate, it is the decision on the field that will decide the issue of war and not any political maneuvers or nerve warfare.

King's Blunder

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The American counter-offensive in the Gilbert Islands area has been attended with disastrous results, as seen in our Imperial Headquarters communiques. Foreign dispatches also indicate that the Americans have admitted the difficulties they are encountering and the large extent of their sacrifice. It is clear that the so-called Nimitz offensive is not aimed solely as a thrust via the Central Pacific but as a pincer movement in conjunction with the island-to-island advance via the Solomons. The scheme is to all intents and purposes a textbook strategy but unfortunately for Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and the rest, no perfection can be achieved by planning alone. In a water-tight strategic plan, tactical factors are also quite important. The inordinate wear and tear and consumption of materials perceived in their strategy demonstrate the incompetence and backwardness of American com-

(Continued on Page 2)

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,051 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

AMIDST HEAVY ENEMY FIRE, a Unit of the Imperial Forces advances inch by inch toward the enemy stronghold of Changteh to deliver the final thrust. It should be noted that before the arrival of the above telephoto, sent via Fukuoka, the Imperial Forces have already attained their objective, breaking through the walled town on November 26 in the face of heavy enemy resistance and wintry downpour.

27 BILLS READY FOR 84TH DIET

Cabinet Council to Examine Measures By December 8

At the Cabinet Council held yesterday afternoon the Government decided to submit 27 bills to the coming 84th Imperial Diet and to have the drafts of these bills presented to the Cabinet by December 8.

At the Cabinet Council held on November 2, it was decided that the number of Government bills to be presented to the coming Diet should be made as small as possible. Following that, all Government Ministries investigated into the affairs requiring new legislation.

The subjects submitted by various Ministries were then further examined by the Chief Secretary and the Director of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet. As all the subjects were completely examined on November 29, they were submitted to the Cabinet Council yesterday afternoon.

The Cabinet Council was opened at 2:15 p.m. yesterday and closed at 5:45 p.m. Matters to be submitted to the Diet for legislation were explained by Chief Secretary Naoki Hoshino. Finally, it was decided that 27 Government bills would be presented to the coming Diet.

In this connection, the Board of Information issued the following announcement at 6 p.m. yesterday.

"The subject matters of the law bills to be drafted and examined for presentation to the 84th Imperial Diet, the drafts of which have to be submitted to the Cabinet by December 8 at the latest, are as follows:

"1. Law bill concerning simplification of Court procedure in Chosen.

"2. Law bill for revising the Chosen Private Railway Subsidy Law.

"3. Law bill concerning taxation

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt, Churchill See Chiang in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt conferred with General Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo for several days, according to Reuter reports received here from Cairo. Chiang arrived at Cairo by air accompanied by Mrs. Chiang. Having finished the conference, the Chungking dictator and his wife have already left for Iran on their way home. It is reported that at Iran, Chiang is scheduled to meet Soviet Premier Josef Stalin. Reuter does not report where their meeting will take place. The official announcement concerning the Cairo conference will be made by December 4, according to the same report.

President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin are already holding talks at a certain place, with President Eduard Benes of the refugee Czechoslovakian regime also attending the conference at the urgent wish of Premier Stalin, according to information reaching Buenos Aires on November 29 from European sources, the Asahi disclosed this morning.

Sun Banner Now Waves On Changteh Ramparts

Sounds of Furious Mop-Up Still Resound In 'Impregnable' City Which Met Doom Before Irresistible Nippon Onslaught

Domei

CHANGTEH, November 30.—The Rising Sun Banner waves triumphantly over the massive gates and the supposedly impenetrable walls of this vaunted stronghold of the Chungking regime, while within the city the shots of mopping-up activities still reverberate with intermittent fury. However, the day is not distant when peace and order will again return to this enemy citadel, following capitulation to the irresistible onslaughts of the Imperial Forces.

The scorched earth, the uprooted trees, the jumbled snarls of telephone wires—all bespoke the furiousness of the last four days' fighting. Amidst all this chaotic mess of bared earth burnt grass and trees, a lone thea sansanqua bush, proudly rearing its head loaded with myriads of blossoms, caught the eye with pathetic appeal.

The largest city in Hunan Province, Changteh with its population of 100,000, protected with walls eight meters high and four meters thick now lies in ghastly ruins. The sound of the steady march of the victorious Imperial Forces no longer echoes through the streets, but far off the detonations of guns are still intermittently heard.

Paved streets crisscross the city and at every corner one finds improvised barricades—silent proofs of the fierce and bloody street fighting. Up-to-date modern buildings are scarce in the city, but hospitals, libraries, schools, telegraph offices and stores are found in layers of twos and threes. Bullet marks dent here and there the tightly closed windows. No doubt these bullet marks were part of the enemy fire that had harassed our men who had topped the East Gate on November 26 and staunchly stood their ground for a whole 24 hours.

Well-Fortified City

Changteh, constructed of concrete and beton is well worthy of its name as a fortified city. The guns abandoned in the streets by the fleeing foe are now completely useless, exposed as they were to the long hours of heavy bombardment by the Japanese Forces. The half-burnt face of Chang Kai-shek on a poster bearing the words "Resistance to the last" presents an ironical sight as it peers at the passersby from the walls of the Changteh propaganda school.

A lump rose in the throat of the writer as he thought of the indomitable fighting spirit and the innumerable hardships borne by the men of the Imperial Forces. For over 20 days they had pushed their way steadily onward through heavy downpours. Their uniforms are torn and bespattered with mud but a bright sparkle of victory and the joy of an object attained shines in the eyes of each Japanese soldier.

The ashes of the men who had fallen after a valiant fight on the Hunan front plunged had been borne into the walled stronghold on the breasts of their comrades. I can recall vividly the sight of a commander, hit by an enemy bullet, carried into the city by his men on a stretcher in their fervent desire to have their beloved leader catch a glimpse of the fallen stronghold. To the men of the Imperial Forces, it was one ferocious fight after another, but their eyes gleam brightly with the ardor of their invincible fighting spirit.

Huge October Results
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, November 30.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, in a communique issued today reported the composite war results achieved during October as follows:

(1.) War results achieved by our Ground Units: Number of engagements, 1,705; numerical strength of enemy, 155,007; enemy troops killed in action, 18,999; war prisoners and surrenderers, 5,700; principal trophies: various kinds of cannon, 34; (ammunition, for same, 4,787 rounds); heavy and light machine-guns, 239, (ammunition, 66,710 rounds); rifles and automatic rifles, 9,470; (ammunition, 1,170,571 rounds); pistols, 1,264; (ammunition, 26,729 rounds); hand-grenade throwers and shooters, 132; (ammunition, 798 rounds); hand-grenades, 91,516; bayonets, swords, and spears,

(Continued on Page 2)

New England Fishing Fleets on Strike—Remington Plant Hit for Poor Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—New England's 300-year-old fishing industry came to a complete standstill today as the last regular deep-sea fishing fleet entered the port and joined other vessels which have been on strike for 10 days, it is reported from Boston, Massachusetts.

The fishermen, it is revealed, are protesting against the Office of Price Administration's ceiling prices.

Meanwhile, the members of the sub-committee of the House Committee on merchant marine and fisheries is scheduled to reach Boston shortly to begin investigations.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 29.—The United States navy, acting on President Roosevelt's instructions, seized a portion of the Remington Rand plant in Southport, New York, as a result of the plant's failure to meet production schedules and because the material produced was inferior in quality, it is reported from Washington.

The plant, which produces precision instruments, will be operated by the navy until Roosevelt determines that it can be operated privately again "in a manner consistent with the war effort."

CITATION WON BY NIGHT FIGHTER UNIT OF IMPERIAL NAVY FOR GALLANTRY AGAINST ENEMY IN LUNGA BATTLE

Intrepid Flotilla Deals Smashing Blow To Superior Foe---Battleship, Cruiser Sunk---Three Destroyers Set Afire

To the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor have been brought reports of the great services rendered by the Night Fighter Unit of the Imperial Navy in the Night Sea Battle off Lunga of November 30, 1942, which has already been recognized with a Citation issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the Navy Ministry announced at 11 a.m. today.

Discovering a superior enemy fleet off Lunga on that night, and manifesting the traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy Torpedo Flotilla, the above Night Fighter Unit immediately launched an attack on the foe and gained the glorious results of sinking one Washington type battleship, instantaneously sinking one Augusta type cruiser and setting three destroyers on fire (one of which was subsequently sunk), thus gaining complete victory in the encounter.

The announcement of the Navy Ministry follows:

"To the Night Fighter Unit that defeated a superior enemy fleet in the Night Sea Battle off Lunga toward the end of November, 1942, a Citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet; this fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

CITATION

"Reinforcement Unit

"Upon discovering a powerful enemy fleet off Lunga, while operating in the Guadalcanal area on the night of November 30, 1942, the above Unit made a forceful attack upon the superior enemy despite its smaller strength, and, without missing the opportunity offered, dealt the enemy a serious defeat in full manifestation of the traditional spirit of the torpedo flotilla. The services rendered are recognised as outstanding.

"Therefore, a Citation is hereby issued.

Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet

"September 15, 1943."

Detects Enemy Fleet

In the latter part of November last year, our X X Naval Reinforcement Unit, while maneuvering in the waters of Guadalcanal area, received reports of a powerful enemy naval force sailing in the vicinity of Lunga Bay. Quickly making ready to challenge the superior enemy fleet, our X X Naval Reinforcement Unit advanced full speed toward the objective.

The X X Unit reached its destined anchorage spot on the night of November 30. At 9:12 p.m., our X X destroyer espied what seemed like forms of the enemy fleet. Immediately following the discovery of an enemy destroyer our guns loosened their deadly fire. At the same time, the enemy ship responded, but zigzagging through the screen of enemy shells our X X destroyer daringly closed the distance in an attempt to strike with its characteristic close-up attack.

Our guns set ablaze two enemy destroyers and the glaring column of flames silhouetted in the background of the formation of other hostile ship. Bulky forms of the enemy battleship and cruisers loomed up in a neat row on the surface of the ocean. Our Destroyer Unit lost no time in plunging into action. The torpedoes released by our Torpedo Unit unerringly struck their mark.

The results were the brilliant achievement of one battleship (Washington type) sunk, one cruiser (Augusta type) instantaneously sunk, one cruiser heavily damaged, one destroyer instantaneously sunk and three destroyers set ablaze (one later sinking). The prowess of our Torpedo Units was displayed to perfection. However, our side suffered the loss of one destroyer.

Enemy Scribes Point To Chungking Crisis

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—The critical situation facing Chungking due to the advance of Japanese Forces on Changteh was pointed out by Anglo-American correspondents in Chungking, according to reports received here. The representative of the American magazine, Time, for instance, said that the operations centered on Changteh, "underline once more the great gamble that the anti-Axis nations are making in the Far East: that Chungking can last indefinitely on the thimble-tube of supplies they are now receiving" and that the Chungking armies would be still ready "to greet them with cheers and arms," once the war is over in Europe.

SOVIETS ADMIT KOROSTEN LOSS

Red Army Loses Huge Total of 24,800 Men In Kiev-Zhitomir Area

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 30.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced tonight that the Red Army has lost Korosten, northwest of Kiev, according to Moscow reports.

Soviet Losses Huge

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—With the failure of Soviet attempts to break through at the Kiev-Zhitomir area the Red Army is concentrating attacks on the German lines at Cherkassy in the south and Gomel in the north.

Hostilities in the Cherkassy area are described by the Fuehrer's Headquarters as "bitter, fluctuating fighting."

The German communique, in giving the war results achieved in the Kiev-Zhitomir area between November 9 and 28, said that the Wehrmacht captured 4,800 prisoners, while the Soviet dead totaled well over 20,000. Moreover, Reich defense forces destroyed 603 tanks, more than 1,500 guns, 275 trench mortars, 1,042 machine guns, and 554 anti-tank rifles.

On the southern front the Soviets unsuccessfully continued attacks at the Perekop Isthmus, south of Kremenchug, and northeast and north of Krivoirog.

German attacks southwest of Nevel made further progress with the Wehrmacht recapturing several localities, while at the extreme north of the Murmansk front the German garrison forces repulsed a Soviet attack in hand-to-hand fighting.

On the South Italian front, General Bernard Montgomery's 8th army continued attacks north of the Sangro River and heavy fighting is in progress.

No major fighting developed in the western sector, although west of Venafro the American units attempted to advance but were quickly repulsed.

British Army Officer Killed

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—Major-General J. S. Lethbridge, head of the British Military Mission to the Southwest Pacific, announced tonight the death of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Ferry, member of the mission, in an aircraft accident at New Guinea. It is reported from Sydney. Lethbridge said that Ferry's death was a great loss to the mission.

30 Yanks Lost in Flight

Domei

LISBON, November 29.—An army transport plane carrying 17 United States army men and 13 nurses has been missing since November 8 on its flight from Algeria to Bari, Italy, and is presumably lost, according to an announcement made by the anti-Axis headquarters in North Africa.

U-BOATS CLAIM 12 ENEMY SHIPS

1 Cruiser Also Hit In Wide-Scale Raids; 5 Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea areas, German submarines sank eight enemy vessels totaling 36,000 tons, two destroyers, one frigate, and one submarine, and also torpedoed one light cruiser. Moreover, Reich submarines shot down five enemy planes while escorting transports.

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—German submarines operating in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and in the Black Sea sank 36,000 tons of merchant shipping as well as two destroyers, one frigate and one submarine, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Sinks One Cruiser

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—A Reich submarine sank one anti-Axis cruiser off Cyrenaica, German military authorities announced today.

Convoy Raid Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—A German convoy cruising off the coast of Brest, Northwestern France today was attacked by 16 British fighter planes two of which were shot down. The convoy only suffered a few casualties among the crews, it is reported.

China Revises Tariff

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 30.—The Chinese Maritime Customs Office decided to effect a sweeping revision in export tariff rates to become effective on and after December 1 for fostering the smooth development of trade with Japan and also the exchange of goods throughout Greater East Asia.

Germans Deny Sinking

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—Refuting persistent anti-Axis propaganda that a German submarine had sunk a Turkish merchantmen off the port of Smyrna on November 26, German military headquarters today announced that at the time of the occurrence of the incident no German submarines were active in the vicinity. The Turkish ship had been sunk in Turkish territorial waters by an unidentified submarine.

NEWSMEN VITAL, AVERS LAUREL

Encouragement Given By P. I. President At Informal Chat

Domei

MANILA, November 30.—The Philippine press has a vital role to play in international and national life of the Republic, according to President Jose P. Laurel in an informal conversation following a recent press interview.

As Filipino and Japanese correspondents crowded around him, the popular President laughingly revealed that he had once worked for a newspaper for a few weeks. "But, I wasn't good enough," he added.

Puffing at the popular Alcade brand cigar, President Laurel urged the scribes to promote better understanding betwen peoples of the Philippines and other nations of Greater East Asia.

He expressed at the same time, gratification over the Philippines press which was represented by two Filipino delgates at the Greater East Asia Press Conference in Tokyo.

The President asserted that at present when the entire nation is pressing on toward building the independent Republic to place it in distinction in the Sphere, "all individual rights, not only those of the press, must necessarily be subordinated to the purpose of the state."

He urged newsmen to go about their work "as unblemished and clear as mirrors reflecting truth to the public so that they may see facts without distortion and accordingly take action in the right direction."

Concluding his informal chat, the President assured newsmen that he would summon them from time to time for more heart to heart talks and expressed confidence in the press to help in the administration to a great extent in achieving success.

Chang Cables Tojo, Wang In Feting Declaration

Domei

HSINKING, November 30.—Prime Minister of Manchoukuo Chang Ching-hui sent congratulatory telegrams to Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and President of the National Government of China Wang Ching-wei on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration.

Prime Minister Chang lauded Japan's victorious war efforts, and encouraged China to fight with greater fury. Furthermore, he reiterated his firm determination to cooperate in the task of crushing the United States and Britain, for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

mand, especially when the strategic importance of the Gilbert Islands is weighed in the scale against the importance of armed strength and supplies.

It is obvious that a combined strategy would be useless without organic tactics. In conducting a campaign in the Gilbert Islands area to which the United States must send supplies over a long distance a Southwestern Pacific campaign should have been launched simultaneously if a pincer movement were intended. The enemy, however, has developed the Gilbert campaign only after he suffered a decisive blow off Bougainville. And by doing so he has only accorded our Armed Forces an opportunity for making fullest use of their inner ring of defense. Thus the miserable defeat off the Gilberts was a foregone conclusion. The responsibility for the colossal blunder lies heavily on the shoulders of Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations. At the same time, President Roosevelt's anxiety to secure the fourth term is also responsible as also the failure of the British under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, to strike while the Americans were attacking from their end.

The arrangement made at the Quebec conference was that the Americans and British with their main strengths should attack Japan from two sides so as to force Japan to fight at a disadvantage. But Britain knows that any decisive success of the United States in the Pacific would make Britain forfeit its voice in the affairs of East Asia. It is not strange, therefore, that it should have been so irresponsive to the frantic efforts of the United States. This cooked King's goose but what is more tragic is the fact that because of Britain's proverbial perfidy and Roosevelt's meaningless ambition to sit in the White House for another term the blood of American youth is being shed by the thousands in the Pacific. We rejoice in our favored position where we can watch with pity the tragedy of a people that is fighting a stupendous war for no earthly reason whatsoever.

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY to the sufferers in Berlin caused by the recent blind bombing attacks by anti-Axis air forces was extended, yesterday morning, in a letter presented by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society to German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer.

Berlin Cleared of Young, Aged—Women Knuckle Down to Work

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, November 29.—On the night of November 23, the branch office of the Asahi Shimbun in Berlin was burned in the British terroristic air raid. All the members of the Asahi branch fled to the streets with nothing but the clothes in which they were clad together with many citizens of Berlin and some of the Japanese residents of the city.

Fortunately, on November 25, they settled at a temporary lodging. This evening they have recovered the quietude of mind to recall the events of the last one week. But the historic air raids on Berlin can, however, be reported only in broad outline today.

The raids lasted five days from November 22 to 26. The enemy side boasts that the last large-scale bombing is still coming. Of the five-day air raids the enemy conducted merely scouting demonstrations on the two nights of November 24 and 25. Substantial bombings were made on November 22, 23 and 26, especially on the first two nights.

On the initial day, the raid was conducted in pitch darkness amid occasional drizzling rain. It was a condition exceedingly unfavorable for the air-defense activities of the German forces. On November 23, a dark night prevailed again but the fires of the previous day had not entirely subsided and the flames still soaring into the sky here and there all over the city favored the enemy in locating their objectives. As a result, the aim of the enemy was considerably accurate.

Defense Seen Efficient

The air-defense activities of the Germans could not display full force due to the darkness. On the initial night and the following some 350 and 550 enemy planes came attacking, respectively, and each night 29 planes were downed. These results were unfavorable considering the usual efficiency of the German air defense force. On November 26, the sky was somewhat clear and the German air defense corps was quite active. As a result, the enemy planes could not bomb so freely as on the previous occasions.

Details of the damage are still under strict censorship, but it is said that the volume of the bombs dropped during the first two nights exceeded two-thirds of the bombs dropped on Hamburg during one week.

On the morning of November 24, the main traffic had to be suspended here and there. On the streets, burned structures of tram cars and automobiles could be seen. On busy streets, buildings were found still burning. Between the burning structures citizens were seen with loads on their backs in quest of shelter.

Emergency measures enforced by the Government authorities were complete. There had been full preparations on the part of the citizens, too. As a result, shelter and reconstruction were carried out with dispatch. Aged men and women and children had already withdrawn from the city and the majority of the Berlin citizens were those who could take active action.

Especially conspicuous were the activities of young women. The admirable manner in which the young German women, taking the place of the young men at the fighting front, are carrying out their work certainly deserve our sincere respect.

Has Undergone Change

As the result of the two-day bombing, the appearance of Berlin has undergone a serious change, but thanks to the careful measures of the Government authorities and the cooperation of the citizens, reconstruction has already been undertaken amid the smoldering debris. The great speed with which it has been done causes one to admire Germany as the country of system and organization under National Socialism.

For instance, those heretofore working in Berlin are prohibited from leaving Berlin. Today, a week since the bombing started, traffic and communication have been restored on the whole and even amid the great destruction peace has already returned.

As regards the damage suffered by Japanese in Berlin, the buildings of the Japanese Embassy have been rendered almost unfit for use because of the bombs that fell in the neighborhood of the Embassy. The official residence of the Military Attache and the Manchoukuo Legation were destroyed by fire. The Japanese newspapermen were neither killed nor injured. Nearly 100 Japanese residents suffered their house burned either totally or partially. We are all in high spirits. You may realize it when you hear that all the Japanese who happened to be on the spot cooperated with the Berlin citizens in putting the flames under control.

The enemy scheme to demoralize the fighting morale of the German nation as well as the Berlin citizens by means of the latest air raids has ended in utter failure. As regards this matter the following words of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels can be recalled:

Germans Stand Firm

"It would be possible to cause a temporary change in the mind of the German nation, but it is absolutely impossible to cause a permanent change in their attitude."

It is quite sure that the terroristic raids have stirred up the feelings of the citizens of Berlin, but their steady attitude remains unshaken. More than that, the fighting morale and hostile feelings of the nation because of the inhumanity of the enemy have flared up like oil spread on fire. The German Government authorities have manifested their full satisfaction at the display by the Berlin citizens of their self-asserting spirit and their fighting resolve in spite of the recent bombing of their capital.

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, returning from a journey on November 24 and standing before the Embassy building damaged by the enemy air raid, expressed his deep emotion with the words, "this represents the condition of a national totality power war." Truly, the present appearance of the German capital is descriptive of an acute national totality power struggle.

What is specially desirable to be made known to our fatherland, Japan, now engaged in decisive fighting in the War of Greater East Asia, is that the citizens of Berlin this time, in spite of the fact that their capital was turned into a battlefield, have successfully passed their greatest trial, thereby completely frustrating the aim of the enemy.

80 Japanese in Berlin Lose Homes in Raids

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—Casualties suffered by the Japanese in Berlin from the blind terror raids made by the British air force on the nights of November 22 and 23 are as follows: The Manchoukuoan Embassy, the official residence of the Japanese Army officer, the office of the Japanese Financial Commissioner, and the branch offices of Showa Tsusho, Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Hochi and Domei were all completely razed by fire. The Japanese Embassy quarters have been damaged to such an extent that it is impossible to continue working there. Eighty Japanese residents lost their homes from the fire but none were killed. The only Japanese suffering injuries was Kazuhiko Asai, of the Manchurian Heavy Industries Company, who broke his shin bone in jumping from the third storey of a building enveloped in flames.

27 Bills Ready For 84th Diet

(Continued From Page 1)

increases.

"4. Law bill for revising Temporary Fund Adjustment Law.

"5. Law bill concerning monopoly of the sales of natural brine and cigarette paper.

"6. Law bill concerning wartime damage insurance.

"7. Law bill concerning national bond certificates lost in accidents and calamities.

"8. Law bill for revising Enterprise Adjustment Fund Law.

"9. Law bill concerning national bond issues.

"10. Law bills concerning abolition and adjustment of special accounts.

"11. Law bill for revising Naval Penal Law.

"12. Law bill for revising Naval Court Martial Law.

"13. Law bill concerning adjustment of punishment regulations concerning economic matters.

"14. Law bill concerning special adjustment of corporations.

"15. Law bill for special adjustment of court trial expenses.

"16. Law bill for Nippon Scholarship Association.

"17. Law bill for revising Youth School Subsidy Law.

"18. Law bill revising Public School Teachers' Additional Salary Subsidy Law.

"19. Law bill for revising Workers' Annuity Insurance Law.

"20. Law bills for revising North China Development Company Law and Central China Development Company Law.

"21. Law bill for revising Agriculture and Forestry Central Bank Loss Compensation Law.

"22. Law bill for abolishing Silk Price Stabilization Law and for revising Sericulture Control Law.

"23. Law bill for revising Coal Distribution Control Law.

"24. Law bill for wartime special provisions for Railway Construction Law.

"25. Law bill for revising Ships' Officers Law.

"26. Law bill for revising Postal Law.

"27. Law bill for revising Postal Life Insurance Law."

U.S. Blast Kills 50

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—A big explosion occurred today at the New York plant of the Western Electric Company in which 50 workers were killed, according to New York reports.

All the German newspapers are vowing vengeance on Britain and are also expressing their admiration for the steady attitude maintained by the Berliners.

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Sun Banner Waves Over Changteh Wall

(Continued From Page 1)

855; horses, 1,289; ground mines, 5,495; and communication apparatus, gunpowder and clothing in large quantities.

(2.) War results achieved by our Air Units:

Number of enemy warplanes either shot down or damaged, 13 machines.

(3.) Loss on our side:

Number killed in action, 577; warplanes either selfblasted or not returned, three.

Netaji Extends Thanks To President of Eire

Domei

SHONAN, November 30.—The text of the message of thanks sent by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, to President Eamon De Valera of Eire for assistance rendered to ease the famine situation in India, was made public today.

The message read:

"His Excellency President De Valera, Dublin. On behalf of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and on behalf of Indian nationals allow me to thank Your Excellency and the Government of Eire for the generous help given for famine relief work in India. I am sure this expression of sympathy will profoundly move my countrymen all over the world. In this connection, I also convey my warmest regards to Your Excellency and members of your Government. Subhas Chandra Bose, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind."

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Padded War Reports Still Issued by Knox

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—Concealing the heavy losses dealt to the American fleet in the Gilbert waters by the Imperial Naval Air Force, United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared at the press conference today that the American ship losses in the Gilbert Islands campaign have been "light", according to a Washington dispatch.

Regarding this campaign, Knox said the American commanders did not underestimate the Japanese strength, particularly on Tarawa Island, where he admitted the American losses have been very heavy. He added that preparations for attack had been "most thorough" and for weeks before the landings were undertaken, Tarawa had been subjected to "terrific aerial bombardment."

Moreover, he stated that actual landings were preceded by continuous naval bombardment from all kinds of warship including in landing. Knox asserted, it was the reefs which grounded the landing boats making them easy targets for the Japanese.

30 American Bombers Downed Over Bremen

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—United States bomber plane units bombed the naval port of Bremen during daytime yesterday, and residential quarters and transportation facilities of the city were damaged, German military authorities announced today. The American bomber planes were escorted by numerous Lightning and Thunderbolt fighter planes up to the coast, and on their way back.

German fighter planes, engaging in fierce battle, shot down more than 30 of the bombers. The Germans lost 14 fighter planes.

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—The United States air authorities announced as follows today regarding the air raid made on Bremen yesterday:

"Following the raid on November 26, American bomber planes again raided Bremen yesterday, and 13 "Flying Fortress" bomber planes and 16 Thunderbolt fighter planes have not yet returned."

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